THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

Vol 2....No. 20.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
[illegible], BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Perchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following outlots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, [illegible] 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

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A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 130 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

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Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this VALUABLE PROPERTY far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of Wright & Colliers, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

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Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Booksellers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
[illegible]

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

Receipts and Expenditures

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1823, both days inclusive.

Receipts.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1822,	728	11
Received from the collector of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823,	4,332	72½
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Ditto for costs on indictments,	20	50
Ditto for premium on $200,	4	00
Ditto from George Cochran, Esq for fuel,	6	00
Amount overpaid by John M. Snowden, Esq. late treasurer,	6	40
	$16,889	83½

Expenditures.

	Dolls.	Cts.
PAID Grand and traverse jurors for county and city courts,	3134	59½
Expenses of holding general elections,	256	50
County Commissioners, for their services, viz.		
John Scull, late com. from 31st Dec. 1822, to 18th Oct. 1823,	298	50
William Woods, present com. from 31st Dec. 1822 to 27th Dec. 1823,	345	00
John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	30½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	738	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges,	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitiens,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs. R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18¾
John Young, crier of county courts,	100	12
William Lecky, Esq in part for lot of ground for jail,	968	47
For smith work for jail, &c	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S R Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail. court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83½

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	32
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	837	26
Findlay township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	36
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	09
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid.	Amt. due.
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577 97½	328 09½
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397 69	486 22½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321 49	261 48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238 80	376 44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto.	203 50	183 12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164 00	809 28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678 92	452 67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714 81	861 11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10 00	527 80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173 80	663 83½
Findlay township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89 00	254 50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240 01½	51 72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351 28	54 26½
Ross township John Sample, ditto,	611 06½	112 40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249 52	
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122 56½	207 09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262 82	64 88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township,	9407 25½	5694 96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694 96½	
TOTAL,	$15,102 22	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of	Elizabeth tp.	for 1818,	24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	86	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86½
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	08
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97½
Henry Snively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
	Carried forward,		$8045	37

			Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought Forward,		8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of	Elizabeth tp.	for 1822,	20	30½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49½
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88½
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88½
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
} *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

FOR RENT,
The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.
ALSO—
The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
Geo. Miltenberger.
[illegible]

FURS.
Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. Market Street

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.
Jan. 16.—3m

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Speyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 80 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,
Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints. Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes, Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries;* Copal and *Boot Varnish,* superior quality, *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine;* best *Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c.* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front-street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. Mason Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P. Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

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William Woods, present com. from 31st Dec. 1822 to 27th Dec 1823,	345	00
John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	30½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	738	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges,	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitiens,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18¾
John Young, crier of county courts,	100	12
William Lecky, Esq in part for lot of ground for jail,	965	47
For smith work for jail, &c	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S R Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail, court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83¾

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	32
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	837	26
Findlay township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	36
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	09
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid	Amt. due.
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577 97½	328 09½
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397 69	486 22½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321 49	261 48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238 80	376 44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto,	203 50	183 12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164 00	809 28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678 92	452 67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714 81	861 11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10 00	527 80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173 80	663 83½
Findlay township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89 00	254 50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240 01½	51 72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351 28	54 26½
Ross township John Sample, ditto,	611 06½	112 40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249 52	
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122 56¾	207 09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262 82	64 88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township.	9407 25½	5694 96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694 96½	
TOTAL,	$15,102 22	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth tp. for		1818,	24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	86	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86½
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	08
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97½
Henry Snively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
	Carried forward,		$8045	37

			Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought Forward,		8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of	Elizabeth tp. for	1822,	20	30½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49¾
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88¾
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88¾
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
} *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf *Market Street*

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3keo6

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824 - 3m.]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied

by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P. Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, held on the 3d instant, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Benjamin Bakewell.
Managers—John Spear, John Sheriff, Thomas Bakewell, James Arthurs, Jr., Robert S. Leckey, Thomas Hazelton, James Wilson, James M'Vicker, John Hannen, Esq.
Treasurer—Abner Updegraff.
Secretary—George G. Wright.

CAUCUS.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, in laying before the legislature of that state the Tennessee Resolutions against Congressional Caucus nominations, remarked:

> "This paper purports to be a formal act of the legislature of Tennessee; and its object, the denunciation, of what it pleases to call a caucus, which may, possibly, be held at Washington, by members of Congress, for certain purposes.—What precise and definite meaning the legislature of Tennessee designed to attach to the word caucus, I cannot conceive. It is not an English word—it is not to be found in our dictionary, and, being an uncouth word, and of harsh sound, I hope never will. It is not to be found in either the constitution or laws of Tennessee, and, being a mere abstract conception, cannot become a subject of legislation at all."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—As Governor Troup, of Georgia, is much puzzled to fix a definite meaning to the word *Caucus*, and states officially that "it is not to be found in our dictionary," meaning, as is supposed, his Excellency's own dictionary, I beg leave, through the medium of your Gazette, to make a few suggestions for his consideration.

A celebrated Latin poet gives a particular description of a noted character, whom he names Cacus. We are given to understand, by the poet's account, that this monster, not altogether in human shape, purloined the goods and chattels of the citizens of the country, and concealed them in a secret hall or cave, to the great annoyance of the good people of Mount Aventine.

It is customary in most of our seminaries where Latin is taught, to give the broad sound to the vowel *a*, in reading that language. By an error in orthography, probably committed by some Yankee schoolmaster, who never had been nursed in the lap of *Alma Mater*, to make the orthography coincide with the pronunciation, as heard from the mouth of the learned, in a letter to his sweetheart he stated that he had lately been invited, by a new set of politicians, to attend a meeting at *Cacus Hall*, or as he wrote, "Caucus Hall," of which meeting he had been appointed Secretary: and notwithstanding all the members were sworn to secrecy at this early period in the history of its disciples, yet *amor vincit omnia*, Jonathan could not refrain from hinting to his dulcinea the fair prospect he had of rising in life; and she, to give celebrity to the name of her lover, published an extract, and thus, through *labor* of the press, ushered the word *caucus* into the world.

It will probably be decided by the literati that the pronunciation of the word is proper, but that the orthography in present use is a Yankee anomaly, and should forthwith be corrected. And, although not an original English word, as Governor Troup officially declares, it appears to be very significant in its present application, as most other words derived from the Latin language are. Cacus of old deprived the people of their more tangible rights, such as beeves, &c. The modern Caci are smuggling the political rights and privileges of the sovereigns of our land, and concealing them in halls and chambers of secret meetings. Whether it is the custom of the moderns to enter their retreats backwards, and drag in new-made converts by the skirt of the coat, or any convenient hold they can get *astern*, as was the practice of their great prototype, we are not informed, never having been at the mouth of the cave to make observation on the imprint of feet. It seems rational to conclude that this is the fact; for Gov. Troup, a gentleman of the first respectability for talents and patriotism, has been foiled in his great exertions to come at the true root and meaning of the thing. His excellency surely has been deceived by appearances, or he would have traced its disciples at once to their secret retreat, and there have read, with his own eyes, in glaring capitals, CACUS HALL, vulgarly called Caucus Hall.

There is a strong conviction that the fate of the moderns may be something similar to that of the ancient. Cacus of old had stolen the cows from the herd of Hercules, when they were feeding near the mount, and dragged them by their tails into his cave, that it might be supposed, from the print of their feet, they had been proceeding outward. But the response of the cows to the lowing of the bulls, led to a detection; and notwithstanding the enormous rock which Cacus had placed at the entrance of his cave, fastened with bolts and bars forged by Vulcan, Hercules soon cleared the way, and entering the cave amidst sulphureous smoke and flames, seized the monster, slew him, and repossessed himself of his property. There is more than a probability that the Hercules or Hickory of our day, will, notwithstanding all back-track political intrigue, discover the retreats of the modern Caci, and, forcing his way into their dens, and breaking the bolts and bars of aristocracy, restore to the people some of their dearest rights, of which they have been deprived by these political marauders.

PURLEY.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S REMARKS

On Mr Webster's Resolution to authorize the President to send an agent to Greece.

House of Representatives Jan. 26.

Mr. Randolph rose, and said, that it was to him a subject of unfeigned regret, that the very few unpremeditated words into which, a few days since, he had been so suddenly and unexpectedly betrayed, should, in the opinion of those for whose judgment he had much greater deference than for his own, have begot a necessity for some further illustration. He could, with the most serious and unaffected sincerity, assure the committee that, whenever he was so unfortunate as to be under the necessity of trespassing on their attention, the pain which it gave them to listen, was not greater than that which he had in addressing them: and he hoped that that consideration would secure a respectful attention to the little—the very little he had to say.

Sir, said Mr. R. the resolution before you, if we are to take the word of the honorable gentleman that moved it, is, in itself, almost nothing—a speck in the political horizon: but, sir, no man better knows than the honorable mover, that it is from clouds of that portent in the moral and political, as well as in the natural atmosphere, that storms, the most disastrous in their consequences, usually proceed. The resolution in itself, is nothing, when compared with the consequences which it involves. It appears to me that the bearings and consequences of the measure proposed by this resolution have not yet been traced to their utmost extent; nor by any means, Mr. R. said, did he intend to undertake the task. But he would give the committee, as succinctly as he could, some of the views in which it presented itself to him.

It is with serious concern and alarm, said Mr. R. that I have heard doctrines broached in this debate, fraught with consequences more disastrous to the best interests of the people than any that I have heard advanced during the five and twenty years that I have been honored with a seat on this floor. They imply to my apprehension, a total and fundamental change of the policy pursued by this government, *ab urbe condita*—from the foundation of the republic to the present day. Are we, sir, to go on a crusade, in another hemisphere, for the propagation of two objects—objects as dear and delightful to my heart, as to that of any gentleman in this, or in any other assembly—Liberty and religion—and, in the name of these holy words—by this powerful spell, is this nation to be conjured and persuaded out of the highway of heaven—out of its present comparatively happy state, into all the disastrous conflicts arising from the policy of the European powers, with all the consequences which flow from them? Liberty and Religion, Sir! I believe that nothing similar to this proposition is to be found in modern history, unless in the famous decree of the French National Assembly, which brought combined Europe against them, with its united strength, and, after repeated struggles, finally effected the downfal of the French power. Sir, I am wrong—there is another example of like doctrine; and you find it among that strange and peculiar people—in that mysterious book, which is of the highest authority with them, [for it is at once their gospel and their law.] the Koran, which enjoins it to be the duty of all good Moslems to propagate its doctrines at the point of the sword—by the edge of the scimitar.—The character of that people is a peculiar one; they differ from every other race. It has been said, here, that it is four hundred years since they encamped in Europe. Sir, they were encamped on the spot where we now find them before this country was discovered, and their title to the country which they occupy is at least as good as ours. They hold their possessions there by the same title by which all other countries are held—possession obtained, at first, by a successful employment of force, confirmed by time, usage, prescription—the best of all possible titles. Their policy, Mr R. said, had not been tortuous, like that of other states of Europe, but straight forward; they had invariably appealed to the sword, and they held by the sword The Russ had indeed made great encroachments on their empire, but the ground had been contested inch by inch; and the acquisitions of Russia, on the side of Christian Europe—Livonia, Ingria, Courland—Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia—Poland, had been greater than that of the Mahometans. And in consequence of this straight forward policy, to which Mr. R. had before referred, this peculiar people could boast of being the only one of the powers of Continental Europe, whose capital had never been insulted by the presence of a foreign military force. It was a curious fact, well worthy of attention, that Constantinople was the only capital in continental Europe—for Moscow was the true capital of Russia—that had never been in possession of an enemy. It is, indeed, true, said Mr. R that the Empress Catharine did inscribe over the gate of one of the cities that she won in the Krimea [Cherson, I think] "the road to Byzantium;" but sir, it has proved—perhaps too low a word for the subject—but a stumpy road for Russia. Who, at that day, would have been believed had he foretold to that august [for so she was] and illustrious woman, that her Cossacks of the Ukraine and of the Don, would have been encamped in Paris before they reached Constantinople? Who would have been believed if he had foretold that a French invading force—such as the world never saw before, and, I trust, never will again see—would lay Moscow itself in ashes? These are considerations worthy of attention before we embark in the project proposed by this resolution, the consequences of which no human eye can divine.

I would respectfully ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, said Mr. R. whether in his very able and masterly argument—and he has said all that could be said upon the subject, and more than I supposed could be said by any man in favor of his resolution—whether he himself has not furnished an answer to his speech—I had not the happiness to hear his speech, but a friend has read it to me—in one of the arguments of that speech. Towards the conclusion, I think, of his speech, the gentleman lays down, from Puffendorff, in reference to the honied words and pious professions of the Holy Alliance, that these are all surplusage, because nations are always supposed to be ready to do what justice and national law require. Well, sir, said Mr. R. if this be so—why may not the Greeks presume—why are they not on this principle bound to presume that this government is disposed to do all, in reference to them, that they ought to do, without any formal resolutions to that effect? I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, whether the doctrine of Puffendorff does not apply as strongly to the resolutions as to the declaration of the allies—that is, if the resolution of the gentleman be indeed that almost nothing he would have us suppose, if there be nothing behind this nothing which divides this house—not horizontally, as the gentleman has ludicrously said, but vertically—into two unequal parties; one the advocates of a splendid system of crusades; the other the friends of peace and harmony; the advocates of a fire-side policy; for, as had been truly said, as long as all is right at the fire-side, there cannot be much wrong elsewhere—whether, he repeated, does not the doctrine of Puffendorff apply as well to the words of the resolution, as to the words of the holy alliance?

But, sir, we have already done more than this. The President of the United States, the only organ of communication which the people have seen fit to establish between us and foreign powers, has already expressed all, in relation to Greece, that the resolution goes to express—*Actum est*—it is done—it is finished—there is an end. Not, Mr. R. said, that he would have the House to infer that he meant to express any opinion as to the policy of such a declaration—the practice of appending to presidential addresses and messages had gone out for now these two or three and twenty years.

Mr. R. then went on to say, he had thought, if the great master of political philosophy could arise from the dead, or had his valuable life been spared till now, he would not only have been relieved from all his terrors on the subject of a regicide peace, but also have witnessed a return of the age of chivalry, and the banishment of calculation even from the estimates of statesmen, which that great man could never have foreseen; for the proposition now under consideration was that something new under the sun, which Solomon himself, the wisest of mankind, never dreamed of. Is this all? No, sir, said Mr. R. if that was all, I should not have thrown myself upon your attention. But this is not all. Cases have already been stated, to which the principle of the resolution equally applies as to that of the Greeks. In addition to those already put, I will take the case of Canada if you will. It is known to every body, that discontents have for some time existed in the Canadian provinces, with the mother country and the measures of its government. Suppose the people of the British colonies to the North of us should undertake to throw off the yoke—I will not put the case of Jamaica, because they unhappily are slave holders. Are you ready to stake the peace, and welfare, and the resources of this nation in support of Canadian independence? Your doctrine goes that length—you cannot stop short of it. Where, in that case, will be the assistance of Great Britain, already referred to in debate as being the only spot in the world in which liberty resides except our own country? After some other observations, Mr. Randolph introduced another people in valorous achievement and daring spirit on a footing with these Greeks themselves—and who have achieved their independence from a bondage far heavier than that of the Greeks to the Turks. How is it, sir, said Mr. R. of Hayti? Here is a case that fits—a case without dispute. It is not that of a people who have "almost" (ah, sir! "almost," but not altogether)—who have "almost" but perfectly achieved their independence. To attempt to show that these cases are equally within the range of the principle of the resolution, would be to show a disrespect to the intellects of those around me. The man who cannot pursue the inference, would not recognize my picture, though, like the Dutchman's painting, were written under it, "This is a man, and this is a horse."

There was another remark that fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts—of which, Mr. R. said he should speak, as he always should speak of any thing from that gentleman, with all the personal respect which may be consistent with freedom of discussion. Among other cases forcibly put by the gentleman from Massachusetts, why he would embark in this incipient crusade against Musselmen, he stated this as one—that they hold human beings as property. Ah, sir, said Mr. R.—and what says the constitution of the United States on this point?—unless, indeed, that instrument is wholly to be excluded from consideration—unless it is to be regarded as a mere useless parchment, worthy to be burnt, as was once actually proposed. Does not that constitution give its sanction to the holding of human beings as property? Sir, I am not going to discuss the abstract question of liberty or slavery, or any other abstract qustion. I go for matters of fact. But I would ask gentlemen in this House, who have the misfortune to reside on the wrong side of a certain mysterious parallel of latitude, to take this question seriously into consideration—whether the government of the United States is prepared to say, that the act of holding human beings as property, is sufficient to place the party so offending under the ban of its high and mighty displeasure?

Sir, the objections to this resolution accumulate upon me as I proceed—*vires acquirit eundo*. If I should attempt to go through with a statement of them all, and had strength to sustain me, I should do what I promised I would not do: I should worry and exhaust the patience of this committee.

Sir, what are we now asked to do? To stimulate the executive to the creation of embassies. And what then? That we, or our friends, may fill them. Sir, the sending ambassadors abroad is one of the greatest prerogatives, if you will, of our executive authority, and we are, I repeat, about to stimulate the President to the creation of a new, and I must be permitted to say, an unnecessary embassy, a diplomatic agency, to Greece, that we or our friends may profit by it. For, sir, it is a matter of notoriety, that all these good things are reserved for men who either have been, or are, *de facto*, members of this, or of the other house. No doubt we shall be able to find some learned Theban, or some other Bœotian, willing to undertake this mission, perfectly willing to live upon the resourses of the people, rather than his own. But then recurs the old fashioned question, *cui bono?* His own, undoubtedly, but surely not that of this nation.

But, it is urged, that we have sent and received ministers from revolutionary France. True, we have; but what was revolutionary France? Our own ancient and very good ally; a substantive power, if any such exist on the continent of Europe, whose independent existence no one could doubt or dispute, unless, indeed, the disciples of Berkely, who deny that there is any such thing as matter. But, sir, have the United States always received the ministers that are sent to them from foreign powers? How long did the person who was appointed diplomatic agent here from Spain [Don Onis] linger in your antichambers before he was acknowledged? And is it said that the situation of Greece approaches more nearly to independence than that of Spain when Don Onis came here as her minister? Sir, let these Greeks send a minister to us, and then we will deliberate on the question whether we will accredit him or not. If, indeed, there was a minister of Greece knocking at the door of the President's antichamber for admittance, and that admittance was denied, the question of Grecian independence would be more legitimately before us; but I greatly doubt if even that case would be sufficient to call for the interference of this house.

But, there was one aspect of this question which, to him it appeared ought to be conclusive on the minds of all: That Russia, whose designs on Turkey have been unremittingly prosecuted ever since the days of Peter the Great, for more than a century; that Russia, allied to the Greeks in religious faith; identified in that respect; that Russia, unassimilable territorially, and dividing with *us*, according to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the dread and apprehension of the allied powers; even Russia, in "juxtaposition," to use the words of the mover of the resolution, to Turkey; even Russia dare not move. But we, who are separated first by the Atlantic ocean, and then have to traverse the Mediterranean sea to arrive at the seat of conflict; we, at the distance of five thousand miles, are to interfere in this quarrel—to what purpose? To the advantage solely of this very colossal power which has been held up as the great object of our dread, and of which it is difficult to say whether it is more to be dreaded for its physical force, or its detestable principles.

Permit me, sir, to ask why, in the selection of an enemy to the doctrines of our government, and a party to those advanced by the Holy Alliance, we should fix on Turkey? She, at least, forms no part of this alliance: and, I venture to say, that, for the last century, her conduct, in reference to her neighbors, has been much more *Christian*, than that of all the "Most Christian," "Most Catholic," or "Most Faithful" Majesties of Europe—for she has not interfered, as we propose to do, in the internal affairs of other nations.

But, sir, we have not done. Not satisfied with attempting to support the Greeks, our world, like that of Pyrrhus or Alexander, is not sufficient for us. We have yet another world for exploits: we are to operate in a country distant from us eighty degrees of latitude, and only accessible by a circumnavigation of the globe, and to subdue which we must cover the Pacific with our ships and the tops of the Andes with our soldiers. Do gentlemen seriously reflect on the work they have cut out for us? Why, sir, these projects of ambition surpass those of Bonaparte himself.

It has once been said of the dominions of the King of Spain—thank God! it can no longer be said—that the sun never set upon them. Sir, the sun never sets on ambition like this: they who have once felt its scorpion sting, are never satisfied with a limit less than the circle of our planet. I have heard, sir, the late corruscation in the Heavens attempted to be accounted for by the return of the Lunar Cycle, the moon having got back into the same relative position in which she was nineteen years ago. However this may be, I am afraid, sir, that she exerts too potent an influence over our legislation, or will have done so, if we agree to adopt the resolution on your table. I think about once in seven or eight years, for that seems to be the term of our political Cycle, we may calculate upon beholding some redoubtable champion—like him who prances into Westminster Hall, armed cap-a-pie, like Sir Somebody Dimock, at the coronation of the British King, challenging all who dispute the title of the Sovereign to the crown—coming into this House, mounted on some magnificent project, such as this. But, sir, I never expected, that of all places in the world, except Salem, a proposition like this should have come from Boston.

"Sir, I am afraid, that, along with some most excellent attributes and qualities—the love of liberty, jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and all the blessings of free government, that we have derived from our Anglo Saxon ancestors, we have got not a little of their John Bull, or rather bull-dog spirit—their readiness to fight for any body, and on any occasion. Sir, England has been for centuries the game cock of Europe. It is impossible to specify the wars in which she has been engaged for contrary purposes, and she will, with great pleasure, see us take off her shoulders the labor of preserving the balance of power. We find her fighting, now, for the Queen of Hungary—then, for her inveterate foe, the King of Prussia—now at war for the restoration of the Bourbons—and now on the eve of a war with them for the liberties of Spain. These lines on the subject were never more applicable than they have now become—

"Now Europe's balance—neither side prevails—
"For nothing's left in either of the scales.—

If we pursue the same policy, we must travel the same road, and endure the same burthens under which England now groans But, Mr R said, glorious as such a design might be, a President of the United States would, in his apprehension, occupy a prouder place in history, who, when he retires from office, can say to the people who elected him, I leave you without a debt, than if he had fought as many pitched battles as Cæsar, or achieved as many naval victories as Nelson. And what said Mr. R. is debt? In an individual it is slavery. It is slavery of the worst sort, surpassing that of the West India Islands, for it enslaves the mind as well as it enslaves the body; and the creature who can be abject enough to incur and submit to it, receives in the condition of his being an adequate punishment. Of course Mr. R said, he spoke of debt, with the exception of unavoidable misfortune. He spoke of debt caused by mismanagement, by unwarrantable generosity, by being generous before being just Mr. R knew that this sentiment was ridiculed by *Sheridan*, whose lamentable end was the best commentary upon its truth. No, Sir. Let us abandon these projects. Let us say to those seven millions of Greeks:—"We defended ourselves when we were but three millions, against a foe, in comparison to which the Turk is but a lamb. Go and do thou likewise." And, said Mr. R. so with respect to the government of South-America. If, after having achieved their independence, they have not valor to maintain it, I would not commit the safety and independence of this country in such a cause. I will, in both these cases, pursue the same line of conduct, which I have ever pursued, from the day I took my seat in this House, in '99; from which, without boasting, I challenge any gentleman to fix upon me any colorable charge of departure.

The condition of my strength, said Mr. R. or, rather, of my weakness, admonishes me to conclude; but I cannot sit down without remarking, that the state of the world is at this moment unexampled. We are now carrying on a piratical war against the maritime banditti of the West Indies. The bucaniers are revived At what expense of life, of health, of treasure, that war is carried on, perhaps every member of this committee knows better than I—but, sir, to what may this resolution lead? To the investing those banditti, and the banditti of all the rest of the world, with formal commissions, which the maritime courts of every country in Europe would be bound to respect. And, said Mr. R. I should not be surprised if some of the renegadoes, whom we have admitted to the rights and privileges of citizens, or the yet more spurious offsprings of our own soil, should take those commissions to cruise against our commerce. That such conduct would not be without example, the records of our courts will show.

It is not, then, the mere power of Turkey which you are to encounter, supposing that you stop short with the original resolution. But you do not—you go further—out of the frying-pan into the fire—the amendment of the gentleman from South-Carolina, and the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, go still further—by adopting which, you will put the peace of the nation into peril—and for whom? For a people of whom we know almost as little as we do about the Greeks. Can any man in this House, say, what even is the state of society in Buenos Ayres—its moral condition, &c?

Let us, said Mr. R adhere to the policy laid down by the second, as well as the first founder of our Republic—by the Camillus, as well as the Romulus, of the infant state,—to the policy of peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; for to entangling alliances you must go, if you once embark in projects such as this. And, with all his British predilections, Mr. R. said, he suspected he should, whenever that question should present itself, resist as strongly an alliance with Great Britain as with any other power. We are sent here, said he, to attend to the preservation of the peace of *this* country, and not to be ready, on all occasions, to go to war whenever any thing like what in common parlance is termed *a turn up*, takes place in Europe.

These, sir, said Mr. R. are some of the views which I have taken of the subject. There are other views of it which I might take, but from which I abstain, (I may be permitted to say) out of self-respect, as well as from respect for this committee.

I can, however, assure the committee, for one, that the public burdens on those whom I represent here, (though they are certainly better off than those to the North and West of them; that is, till you come to the favored states, where the interest of the public debt is paid, and where almost all the public moneys are disbursed)—their burdens, sir, are greater than they can bear, *because* their private engagements are greater than they can discharge—and if this is not a self-evident proposition, I am at a loss to know what can be such. And this universal distress in the country, has been the effect of freaks of legislation. I do not deny but there may be some who have drawn great prizes in the lottery, but that is not the case with the great mass of the nation. And what is *this* scheme but a lottery? If it should end in war, there will be more great prizes to be drawn, but it will be for me, those whom I represent, to pay them. I have been acquainted with my constituents a long time to little purpose, and have greatly mistaken their disposition and present temper of mind, if they are in any such "melting mood." The freaks of legislation to which I have referred, the vast expenditures which begot the necessities for over-issues of paper money—that system compared with which all the evils of Pandora's box are blessings—have brought both England and America to this distress. The two cases are strictly parallel; they run on all fours; and if this resolution be adopted, not merely similar, but yet more disastrous consequences will ensue.

I shall then, said Mr. R. return to my constituents without the least alarm in regard to this question. Unless, indeed, I, and those who in this case think with me, have reason to fear that our constituents will award us merited censure for not having better supported the cause we advocate. Unless on this account, I cherish not the least doubt that when I, for one, go back to those who sent me here, I shall be greeted with their honest, open countenances, and gratulating hands. There has not been a question, since I have been a member of this House, on which my opinion has been more clear than on this; no, not even in the case of the sedition law.

What, said Mr. R. is our situation? We are actually combating shadows. The gentleman would have us believe his resolution was all but nothing; yet again it is to prove omnipotent, and fills the whole globe with its influence. Either it is something or it is nothing. If it is nothing, let us lay it on the table, and have done with it at once; but, if it is that something which it has been, on the other hand, represented to be, let us beware how we touch it. For my part, I would sooner put the shirt of Nessus on my back, than sanction these doctrines; doctrines such as I never heard, from my boyhood till now. They go the whole length. If they prevail, there are no longer any Pyrenees; every bulwark and barrier of the Constitution is broken down; it is become *tabula rasa*—*a carte blanche*, for every one to scribble on it what he pleases.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 26.

Mr. Stevenson, of the committee on banks, had leave to present two bills,

An act to re-charter the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and

An act to recharter certain banks.

He also made the following report on banks:

That your committee have had such petitions under consideration, and after due reflection, have agreed to report a bill rechartering all the banks instituted under the act of 1814, which have at this time applied for an extension of their respective charters.

The committee have thought proper, for the purpose of general information, to accompany the bill with a brief report, giving the names of the banks proposed to be re-chartered by the bill, showing their situation collectively, in November last, in some of the most important particulars, and explaining some of the leading features of the bill they present.

The names of the several banks inserted in the bill are as follow:

The Carlisle Bank,
Bank of Chambersburgh,
Bank of Chester county,
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania,
Bank of Delaware county,
Easton Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county,
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster county,
Bank of Germantown,
Bank of Gettysburgh,
Harrisburgh Bank,
Bank of Pittsburgh,
Lancaster Bank,
Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia,
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville,
Bank of Montgomery county,
Northampton Bank,
Schuylkill Bank,
Westmoreland Bank,
York Bank, and
Farmers' Bank of Reading.

The bill is so framed, that if the House should be opposed to re-chartering any of these banks, the name or names of such banks may be stricken out, without producing any disarrangement. The committee thought it correct to give to each bank an opportunity of having its claim decided on by the House.

The aggregate amount of nominal capital of the above named banks, as designated in the act of 1814, is $10,250,000; but the actual aggregate capital *paid in*, as it stood on the 3d of November, 1823, was only $5,126,962. These banks were owners, at the above period, of upwards of $600,000 of their own stock. Any of their stock, purchased and held by them, is in reality a diminution of their capital, and consequently of dividend, on which the state tax of 8 per cent is assessed.—The bill, as now framed, will prevent any evil from this source.

On the 3d of November, 1823, the specie in the vaults of these banks, to meet deposits, notes in circulation, and other demands, was about $900,000. The notes of these banks unredeemed at the above period, was about two and a fourth millions, nearly half a million of which was held by banks, and the remainder was in actual circulation. At the same period, the amount of deposits in these banks was about eighteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The tax of 8 per cent upon the amount of dividends imposed on these banks, in consideration of the charters of 1814, produced, for the year ending the 3d of Nov. last, $22,329 19. It is obvious that such a revenue must vary according to the pro-

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, held on the 3d instant, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Benjamin Bakewell.

Managers—John Spear, John Sheriff, Thomas Bakewell, James Arthurs, Jr., Robert S. Leckey, Thomas Hazelton, James Wilson, James M'Vicker, John Hannen, Esq.

Treasurer—Abner Updegraff.

Secretary—George G. Wright.

CAUCUS.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, in laying before the legislature of that state the Tennessee Resolutions against Congressional Caucus nominations, remarked:

> "This paper purports to be a formal act of the legislature of Tennessee; and its object, the denunciation, of what it pleases to call a caucus, which may, possibly, be held at Washington, by members of Congress, for certain purposes.—What precise and definite meaning the legislature of Tennessee designed to attach to the word caucus, I cannot conceive. It is not an English word—it is not to be found in our dictionary, and, being an uncouth word, and of harsh sound, I hope never will. It is not to be found in either the constitution or laws of Tennessee, and, being a mere abstract conception, cannot become a subject of legislation at all."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—As Governor Troup, of Georgia, is much puzzled to fix a definite meaning to the word *Caucus*, and states officially that "it is not to be found in our dictionary," meaning, as is supposed, his Excellency's own dictionary, I beg leave, through the medium of your Gazette, to make a few suggestions for his consideration.

A celebrated Latin poet gives a particular description of a noted character, whom he names CACUS. We are given to understand, by the poet's account, that this monster, not altogether in human shape, purloined the goods and chattels of the citizens of the country, and concealed them in a secret hall or cave, to the great annoyance of the good people of Mount Aventine.

It is customary in most of our seminaries where Latin is taught, to give the broad sound to the vowel *a*, in reading that language. By an error in orthography, probably committed by some Yankee schoolmaster, who never had been nursed in the lap of *Alma Mater*, to make the orthography coincide with the pronunciation, as heard from the mouth of the learned, in a letter to his sweetheart he stated that he had lately been invited, by a new set of politicians, to attend a meeting at *Cacus Hall*, or as he wrote, "Caucus Hall," of which meeting he had been appointed Secretary: and notwithstanding all the members were sworn to secrecy at this early period in the history of its disciples, yet *amor vincit omnia*, Jonathan could not refrain from hinting to his dulcinea the fair prospect he had of rising in life; and she, to give celebrity to the name of her lover, published an extract, and thus, through *labor* of the press, ushered the word *caucus* into the world.

It will probably be decided by the literati that the pronunciation of the word is proper, but that the orthography in present use is a Yankee anomaly, and should forthwith be corrected. And, although not an original English word, as Governor Troup officially declares, it appears to be very significant in its present application, as most other words derived from the Latin language are. Cacus of old deprived the people of their more tangible rights, such as beeves, &c. The modern Caci are smuggling the political rights and privileges of the sovereigns of our land, and concealing them in halls and chambers of secret meetings. Whether it is the custom of the moderns to enter their retreats backwards, and drag in new-made converts by the skirt of the coat, or any convenient hold they can get *astern*, as was the practice of their great prototype, we are not informed, never having been at the mouth of the cave to make observation on the imprint of feet. It seems rational to conclude that this is the fact; for Gov. Troup, a gentleman of the first respectability for talents and patriotism, has been foiled in his great exertions to come at the true root and meaning of the thing. His excellency surely has been deceived by appearances, or he would have traced its disciples at once to their secret retreat, and there have read, with his own eyes, in glaring capitals, CACUS HALL, vulgarly called Caucus Hall.

There is a strong conviction that the fate of the moderns may be something similar to that of the ancient. Cacus of old had stolen the cows from the herd of Hercules, when they were feeding near the mount, and dragged them by their tails into his cave, that it might be supposed, from the print of their feet, they had been proceeding outward. But the response of the cows to the lowing of the bulls, led to a detection; and notwithstanding the enormous rock which Cacus had placed at the entrance of his cave, fastened with bolts and bars forged by Vulcan, Hercules soon cleared the way, and entering the cave amidst sulphureous smoke and flames, seized the monster, slew him, and repossessed himself of his property. There is more than a probability that the Hercules or Hickory of our day, will, notwithstanding all back-track political intrigue, discover the retreats of the modern Caci, and, forcing his way into their dens, and breaking the bolts and bars of aristocracy, restore to the people some of their dearest rights, of which they have been deprived by these political marauders.

PURLEY.

Congress.

MR. RANDOLPH'S REMARKS

On Mr Webster's Resolution to authorize the President to send an agent to Greece.

House of Representatives Jan. 24.

Mr. Randolph rose, and said, that it was to him a subject of unfeigned regret, that the very few unpremeditated words into which, a few days since, he had been so suddenly and unexpectedly betrayed, should, in the opinion of those for whose judgment he had much greater deference than for his own, have begot a necessity for some further illustration. He could, with the most serious and unaffected sincerity, assure the committee that, whenever he was so unfortunate as to be under the necessity of trespassing on their attention, the pain which it gave them to listen, was not greater than that which he had in addressing them: and he hoped that that consideration would secure a respectful attention to the little—the very little he had to say.

Sir, said Mr. R. the resolution before you, if we are to take the word of the honorable gentleman that moved it, is, in itself, almost nothing—a speck in the political horizon: but, sir, no man better knows than the honorable mover, that it is from clouds of that portent in the moral and political, as well as in the natural atmosphere, that storms, the most disastrous in their consequences, usually proceed. The resolution in itself, is nothing, when compared with the consequences which it involves. It appears to me that the bearings and consequences of the measure proposed by this resolution have not yet been traced to their utmost extent; nor by any means, Mr. R. said, did he intend to undertake the task. But he would give the committee, as succinctly as he could, some of the views in which it presented itself to him.

It is with serious concern and alarm, said Mr. R that I have heard doctrines broached in this debate, fraught with consequences more disastrous to the best interests of the people than any that I have heard advanced during the five and twenty years that I have been honored with a seat on this floor. They imply to my apprehension, a total and fundamental change of the policy pursued by this government, *ab urbe condita*—from the foundation of the republic to the present day. Are we, sir, to go on a crusade, in another hemisphere, for the propagation of two objects—objects as dear and delightful to my heart, as to that of any gentleman in this, or in any other assembly—Liberty and religion—and, in the name of these holy words—by this powerful spell, is this nation to be conjured and persuaded out of the highway of heaven—out of its present comparatively happy state, into all the disastrous conflicts arising from the policy of the European powers, with all the consequences which flow from them? Liberty and Religion, Sir! I believe that nothing similar to this proposition is to be found in modern history, unless in the famous decree of the French National Assembly, which brought combined Europe against them, with its united strength, and, after repeated struggles, finally effected the downfal of the French power. Sir, I am wrong—there is another example of like doctrine; and you find it among that strange and peculiar people—in that mysterious book, which is of the highest authority with them, [for it is at once their gospel and their law.] the Koran, which enjoins it to be the duty of all good Moslems to propagate its doctrines at the point of the sword—by the edge of the scimitar.—The character of that people is a peculiar one; they differ from every other race. It has been said, here, that it is four hundred years since they encamped in Europe. Sir, they were encamped on the spot where we now find them before this country was discovered, and their title to the country which they occupy is at least as good as ours. They hold their possessions there by the same title by which all other countries are held—possession obtained, at first, by a successful employment of force, confirmed by time, usage, prescription—the best of all possible titles. Their policy, Mr R. said, had not been tortuous, like that of other states of Europe, but straight forward; they had invariably appealed to the sword, and they held by the sword. The Russ had indeed made great encroachments on their empire, but the ground had been contested inch by inch; and the acquisitions of Russia, on the side of Christian Europe—Livonia, Ingria, Courland—Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia—Poland, had been greater than that of the Mahometans. And in consequence of this straight forward policy, to which Mr. R. had before referred, this peculiar people could boast of being the only one of the powers of Continental Europe, whose capital had never been insulted by the presence of a foreign military force. It was a curious fact, well worthy of attention, that Constantinople was the only capital in continental Europe—for Moscow was the true capital of Russia—that had never been in possession of an enemy. It is, indeed, true, said Mr. R that the Empress Catharine did inscribe over the gate of one of the cities that she won in the Krimea [Cherson, I think] "the road to Byzantium;" but sir, it has proved—perhaps too low a word for the subject—but a stumpy road for Russia. Who, at that day, would have been believed had he foretold to that august [for so she was] and illustrious woman, that her Cossacks of the Ukraine and of the Don, would have been encamped in Paris before they reached Constantinople? Who would have been believed if he had foretold that a French invading force—such as the world never saw before, and, I trust, never will again see—would lay Moscow itself in ashes? These are considerations worthy of attention before we embark in the project proposed by this resolution, the consequences of which no human eye can divine.

I would respectfully ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, said Mr. R. whether in his very able and masterly argument—and he has said all that could be said upon the subject, and more than I supposed could be said by any man in favor of his resolution—whether he himself has not furnished an answer to his speech—I had not the happiness to hear his speech, but a friend has read it to me—in one of the arguments of that speech. Towards the conclusion, I think, of his speech, the gentleman lays down, from Puffendorff, in reference to the honied words and pious professions of the Holy Alliance, that these are all surplussage, because nations are always supposed to be ready to do what justice and national law require. Well, sir, said Mr. R. if this be so—why may not the Greeks presume—why are they not on this principle bound to presume that this government is disposed to do all, in reference to them, that they ought to do, without any formal resolutions to that effect? I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, whether the doctrine of Puffendorff does not apply as strongly to the resolutions as to the declaration of the allies—that is, if the resolution of the gentleman be indeed that almost nothing he would have us suppose, if there be nothing behind this nothing which divides this house—not horizontally, as the gentleman has ludicrously said, but vertically—into two unequal parties; one the advocates of a splendid system of crusades; the other the friends of peace and harmony; the advocates of a fire-side policy; for, as had been truly said, as long as all is right at the fire-side, there cannot be much wrong elsewhere—whether, he repeated, does not the doctrine of Puffendorff apply as well to the words of the resolution, as to the words of the holy alliance?

But, sir, we have already done more than this. The President of the United States, the only organ of communication which the people have seen fit to establish between us and foreign powers, has already expressed all, in relation to Greece, that the resolution goes to express.—*Actum est*—it is done—it is finished—there is an end. Not, Mr. R. said, that he would have the House to infer that he meant to express any opinion as to the policy of such a declaration—the practice of responding to Presidential addresses and messages had gone out for now these two or three and twenty years.

Mr. R. then went on to say, he had thought, if the great master of political philosophy could arise from the dead, or had his valuable life been spared till now, he would not only have been relieved from all his terrors on the subject of a regicide peace, but also have witnessed a return of the age of chivalry, and the banishment of calculation even from the estimates of statesmen, which that great man could never have foreseen; for the proposition now under consideration was that something new under the sun, which Solomon himself, the wisest of mankind, never dreamed of. Is this all? No, sir. said Mr. R. if that was all, I should not have thrown myself upon your attention. But this is not all. Cases have already been stated, to which the principle of the resolution equally applies as to that of the Greeks. In addition to those already put, I will take the case of Canada if you will. It is known to every body, that discontents have for some time existed in the Canadian provinces, with the mother country and the measures of its government. Suppose the people of the British colonies to the North of us should undertake to throw off the yoke—I will not put the case of Jamaica, because they unhappily are slave holders. Are you ready to stake the peace, and welfare, and the resources of this nation in support of Canadian independence? Your doctrine goes that length—you cannot stop short of it. Where, in that case, will be the assistance of Great Britain, already referred to in debate as being the only spot in the world in which liberty resides except our own country? After some other observations, Mr. Randolph introduced another people in valorous achievement and daring spirit on a footing with these Greeks themselves—and who have achieved their independence from a bondage far heavier than that of the Greeks to the Turks. How is it, sir, said Mr. R. of Hayti? Here is a case that fits—a case without dispute. It is not that of a people who have "almost" (ah, sir! "almost," but not altogether)—who have "almost" but perfectly achieved their independence. To attempt to show that these cases are equally within the range of the principle of the resolution, would be to show a disrespect to the intellects of those around me. The man who cannot pursue the inference, would not recognize my picture, though, like the Dutchman's painting, were written under it, "This is a man, and this is a horse."

There was another remark that fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts—of which, Mr. R. said he should speak, as he always should speak of any thing from that gentleman, with all the personal respect which may be consistent with freedom of discussion. Among other cases forcibly put by the gentleman from Massachusetts, why he would embark in this incipient crusade against Musselmen, he stated this as one—that they hold human beings as property. Ah, sir, said Mr. R.—and what says the constitution of the United States on this point?—unless, indeed, that instrument is wholly to be excluded from consideration—unless it is to be regarded as a mere useless parchment, worthy to be burnt, as was once actually proposed. Does not that constitution give its sanction to the holding of human beings as property? Sir, I am not going to discuss the abstract question of liberty or slavery, or any other abstract qustion. I go for matters of fact. But I would ask gentlemen in this House, who have the misfortune to reside on the wrong side of a certain mysterious parallel of latitude, to take this question seriously into consideration—whether the government of the United States is prepared to say, that the act of holding human beings as property, is sufficient to place the party so offending under the ban of its high and mighty displeasure?

Sir, the objections to this resolution accumulate upon me as I proceed—*vires acquirit eundo.* If I should attempt to go through with a statement of them all, and had strength to sustain me, I should do what I promised I would not do: I should worry and exhaust the patience of this committee.

Sir, what are we now asked to do? To stimulate the executive to the creation of embassies. And what then? That we, or our friends, may fill them. Sir, the sending ambassadors abroad is one of the greatest prerogatives, if you will, of our executive authority, and we are, I repeat, about to stimulate the President to the creation of a new, and I must be permitted to say, an unnecessary embassy, a diplomatic agency, to Greece, that we or our friends may profit by it. For, sir, it is a matter of notoriety, that all these good things are reserved for men who either have been, or are, *de facto*, members of this, or of the other house. No doubt we shall be able to find some learned Theban, or some other Bœotian, willing to undertake this mission, perfectly willing to live upon the resourses of the people, rather than his own. But then recurs the old fashioned question, *cui bono?* His own, undoubtedly, but surely not that of this nation.

But, it is urged, that we have sent and received ministers from revolutionary France. True, we have; but what was revolutionary France? Our own ancient and very good ally; a substantive power, if any such exist on the continent of Europe, whose independent existence no one could doubt or dispute, unless, indeed, the disciples of Berkely, who deny that there is any such thing as matter. But, sir, have the United States always received the ministers that are sent to them from foreign powers? How long did the person who was appointed diplomatic agent here from Spain [Don Onis] linger in your antichambers before he was acknowledged? And is it said that the situation of Greece approaches more nearly to independence than that of Spain when Don Onis came here as her minister? Sir, let these Greeks send a minister to us, and then we will deliberate on the question whether we will accredit him or not. If, indeed, there was a minister of Greece knocking at the door of the President's antichamber for admittance, and that admittance was denied, the question of Grecian independance would be more legitimately before us; but I greatly doubt if even that case would be sufficient to call for the interference of this house.

But, there was one aspect of this question which, to him it appeared ought to be conclusive on the minds of all: That Russia, whose designs on Turkey have been unremittingly prosecuted ever since the days of Peter the Great, for more than a century; that Russia, allied to the Greeks in religious faith; identified in that respect; that Russia, unassailable territorially, and dividing with *us*, according to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the dread and apprehension of the allied powers; even Russia, in "juxtaposition," to use the words of the mover of the resolution, to Turkey; even Russia dare not move. But we, who are separated first by the Atlantic ocean, and then have to traverse the Mediterranean sea to arrive at the seat of conflict; we, at the distance of five thousand miles, are to interfere in this quarrel—to what purpose? To the advantage solely of this very colossal power which has been held up as the great object of our dread, and of which it is difficult to say whether it is more to be dreaded for its physical force, or its detestable principles.

Permit me, sir, to ask why, in the selection of an enemy to the doctrines of our government, and a party to those advanced by the Holy Alliance, we should fix on Turkey? She, at least, forms no part of this alliance: and, I venture to say, that, for the last century, her conduct, in reference to her neighbors, has been much more Christian, than that of all the "Most Christian," "Most Catholic," or "Most Faithful" Majesties of Europe—for she has not interfered, as we propose to do, in the internal affairs of other nations.

But, sir, we have not done. Not satisfied with attempting to support the Greeks, our world, like that of Pyrrhus or Alexander, is not sufficient for us. We have yet another world for exploits: we are to operate in a country distant from us eighty degrees of latitude, and only accessible by a circumnavigation of the globe, and to subdue which we must cover the Pacific with our ships and the tops of the Andes with our soldiers. Do gentlemen seriously reflect on the work they have cut out for us? Why, sir, these projects of ambition surpass those of Bonaparte himself.

It has once been said of the dominions of the King of Spain—thank God! it can no longer be said—that the sun never set upon them. Sir, the sun never sets on ambition like this: they who have once felt its scorpion sting, are never satisfied with a limit less than the circle of our planet. I have heard, sir, the late corruscation in the Heavens attempted to be accounted for by the return of the Lunar Cycle, the moon having got back into the same relative position in which she was nineteen years ago. However this may be, I am afraid, sir, that she exerts too potent an influence over our legislation, or will have done so, if we agree to adopt the resolution on your table. I think about once in seven or eight years, for that seems to be the term of our political Cycle, we may calculate upon beholding some redoubtable champion—like him who prances into Westminster Hall, armed cap-a-pie, like Sir Somebody Dimock, at the coronation of the British King, challenging all who dispute the title of the Sovereign to the crown—coming into this House, mounted on some magnificent project, such as this. But, sir, I never expected, that of all places in the world, except Salem, a proposition like this should have come from Boston.

Sir, I am afraid, that, along with some most excellent attributes and qualities—the love of liberty, jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and all the blessings of free government, that we have derived from our Anglo Saxon ancestors, we have got not a little of their John Bull, or rather bull-dog spirit—their readiness to fight for any body, and on any occasion. Sir, England has been for centuries the game cock of Europe. It is impossible to specify the wars in which she has been engaged for contrary purposes, and she will, with great pleasure, see us take off her shoulders the labor of preserving the balance of power. We find her fighting, now, for the Queen of Hungary—then, for her inveterate foe, the King of Prussia—now at war for the restoration of the Bourbons—and now on the eve of a war with them for the liberties of Spain. These lines on the subject were never more applicable than they have now become—

"Now Europe's balance—neither side prevails—
"For nothing's left in either of the scales.—

If we pursue the same policy, we must travel the same road, and endure the same burthens, under which England now groans. But, Mr R said, glorious as such a design might be, a President of the United States would, in his apprehension, occupy a prouder place in history, who, when he retires from office, can say to the people who elected him, I leave you without a debt, than if he had fought as many pitched battles as Cæsar, or achieved as many naval victories as Nelson. And what said Mr. R. is debt? In an individual it is slavery. It is slavery of the worst sort, surpassing that of the West India Islands, for it enslaves the mind as well as it enslaves the body; and the creature who can be abject enough to incur and submit to it, receives in the condition of his being an adequate punishment. Of course Mr. R said, he spoke of debt, with the exception of unavoidable misfortune. He spoke of debt caused by mismanagement, by unwarrantable generosity, by being generous before being just. Mr. R. knew that this sentiment was ridiculed by *Sheridan*, whose lamentable end was the best commentary upon its truth. No, Sir. Let us abandon these projects. Let us say to those seven millions of Greeks:—"We defended ourselves when we were but three millions, against a foe, in comparison to which the Turk is but a lamb. Go and do thou likewise." And, said Mr. R. so with respect to the government of South-America. If, after having achieved their independence, they have not valor to maintain it, I would not commit the safety and independence of this country in such a cause. I will, in both these cases, pursue the same line of conduct, which I have ever pursued, from the day I took my seat in this House, in '99; from which, without boasting, I challenge any gentleman to fix upon me any colorable charge of departure.

The condition of my strength, said Mr. R. or, rather, of my weakness, admonishes me to conclude; but I cannot sit down without remarking, that the state of the world is at this moment unexampled. We are now carrying on a piratical war against the maritime banditti of the West Indies. The bucaniers are revived. At what expense of life, of health, of treasure, that war is carried on, perhaps every member of this committee knows better than I—but, sir, to what may this resolution lead? To the investing those banditti, and the banditti of all the rest of the world, with formal commissions, which the maritime courts of every country in Europe would be bound to respect. And, said Mr. R. I should not be surprised if some of the renegadoes, whom we have admitted to the rights and privileges of citizens, or the yet more spurious offsprings of our own soil, should take those commissions to cruise against our commerce. That such conduct would not be without example, the records of our courts will show.

It is not, then, the mere power of Turkey which you are to encounter, supposing that you stop short with the original resolution. But you do not—you go further—out of the frying-pan into the fire—the amendment of the gentleman from South-Carolina, and the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, go still further—by adopting which, you will put the peace of the nation into peril—and for whom? For a people of whom we know almost as little as we do about the Greeks. Can any man in this House, say, what even is the state of society in BuenosAyres—its moral condition, &c?

Let us, said Mr. R adhere to the policy laid down by the second, as well as the first founder of our Republic—by the Camillus, as well as the Romulus, of the infant state,—to the policy of peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; for to entangling alliances you must go, if you once embark in projects such as this. And, with all his British predilections, Mr. R. said, he suspected he should, whenever that question should present itself, resist as strongly an alliance with Great Britain as with any other power. We are sent here, said he, to attend to the preservation of the peace of *this* country, and not to be ready, on all occasions, to go to war whenever any thing like what in common parlance is termed *a turn up*, takes place in Europe.

These, sir, said Mr. R. are some of the views which I have taken of the subject. There are other views of it which I might take, but from which I abstain, (I may be permitted to say) out of self-respect, as well as from respect for this committee.

I can, however, assure the committee, for one, that the public burdens on those whom I represent here, (though they are certainly better off than those to the North and West of them; that is, till you come to the favored states, where the interest of the public debt is paid, and where almost all the public moneys are disbursed)—their burdens, sir, are greater than they can bear, *because* their private engagements are greater than they can discharge—and if this is not a self-evident proposition, I am at a loss to know what can be such. And this universal distress in the country, has been the effect of freaks of legislation. I do not deny but there may be some who have drawn great prizes in the lottery, but that is not the case with the great mass of the nation. And what is *this* scheme but a lottery? If it should end in war, there will be more great prizes to be drawn, but it will be for me, those whom I represent, to pay them. I have been acquainted with my constituents a long time to little purpose, and have greatly mistaken their disposition and present temper of mind, if they are in any such "melting mood." The freaks of legislation to which I have referred, the vast expenditures which begot the necessities for over-issues of paper money—that system compared with which all the evils of Pandora's box are blessings—have brought both England and America to this distress. The two cases are strictly parallel; they run on all fours; and if this resolution be adopted, not merely similar, but yet more disastrous consequences will ensue.

I shall then, said Mr. R. return to my constituents without the least alarm in regard to this question. Unless, indeed, I, and those who in this case think with me, have reason to fear that our constituents will award us merited censure for not having better supported the cause we advocate. Unless on this account, I cherish not the least doubt that when I, for one, go back to those who sent me here, I shall be greeted with their honest, open countenances, and gratulating hands. There has not been a question, since I have been a member of this House, on which my opinion has been more clear than on this; no, not even in the case of the sedition law.

What, said Mr. R. is our situation? We are actually combating shadows. The gentleman would have us believe his resolution was all but nothing; yet again it is to prove omnipotent, and fills the whole globe with its influence. Either it is something or it is nothing. If it is nothing, let us lay it on the table, and have done with it at once; but, if it is that something which it has been, on the other hand, represented to be, let us beware how we touch it. For my part, I would sooner put the shirt of Nessus on my back, than sanction these doctrines; doctrines such as I never heard, from my boyhood till now. They go the whole length. If they prevail, there are no longer any Pyrenees; every bulwark and barrier of the Constitution is broken down; it is become *tabula rasa*— *a carte blanche*, for every one to scribble on it what he pleases.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 26.

Mr. Stevenson, of the committee on banks, had leave to present two bills,

An act to re-charter the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and

An act to recharter certain banks.

He also made the following report on banks:

That your committee have had such petitions under consideration, and after due reflection, have agreed to report a bill rechartering all the banks instituted under the act of 1814, which have at this time applied for an extension of their respective charters.

The committee have thought proper, for the purpose of general information, to accompany the bill with a brief report, giving the names of the banks proposed to be re-chartered by the bill, showing their situation collectively, in November last, in some of the most important particulars, and explaining some of the leading features of the bill they present.

The names of the several banks inserted in the bill are as follow:

The Carlisle Bank,
Bank of Chambersburgh,
Bank of Chester county,
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania,
Bank of Delaware county,
Easton Bank,
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county,
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster county,
Bank of Germantown,
Bank of Gettysburgh,
Harrisburgh Bank,
Bank of Pittsburgh,
Lancaster Bank,
Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia,
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville,
Bank of Montgomery county,
Northampton Bank,
Schuylkill Bank,
Westmoreland Bank,
York Bank, and
Farmers' Bank of Reading.

The bill is so framed, that if the House should be opposed to re-chartering any of these banks, the name or names of such banks may be stricken out, without producing any disarrangement. The committee thought it correct to give to each bank an opportunity of having its claim decided on by the House.

The aggregate amount of nominal capital of the above named banks, as designated in the act of 1814, is $10,250,000; but the actual aggregate capital *paid in*, as it stood on the 3d of November, 1823, was only $5,126,962. These banks were owners, at the above period, of upwards of $600,000 of their own stock. Any of their stock, purchased and held by them, is in reality a diminution of their capital, and consequently of dividend, on which the state tax of 8 per cent is assessed.—The bill, as now framed, will prevent any evil from this source.

On the 3d of November, 1823, the specie in the vaults of these banks, to meet deposits, notes in circulation, and other demands, was about $900,000. The notes of these banks unredeemed at the above period, was about two and a fourth millions, nearly half a million of which was held by banks, and the remainder was in actual circulation. At the same period, the amount of deposits in these banks was about eighteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The tax of 8 per cent upon the amount of dividends imposed on these banks, in consideration of the charters of 1814, produced, for the year ending the 3d of Nov. last, $22,329 19. It is obvious that such a revenue must vary according to the pro-its of the several banks, and this, owing to the difference of management and other contingencies, your committee, with a view to insure an equivalent to the state for the chartered privileges conceded, such as the right of circulating bank notes and bills of credit, the exemption of the personal estates of stockholders or partners in any bank from liability, have deemed it proper to frame a bill so as to secure to the state an unvarying return for an unvarying privilege, and therefore the bill requires a semi-annual payment of one-fourth of one per cent on the capital stock of each bank, actually paid in. This tax of one-half per cent pe• annum, gives to the state but a small fraction over a tax of 8 per cent on a 6 per cent dividend, but the revenue which will be produced will be more certain. It refers to the amount of privilege granted, and it is in unison with the principles of the tax on retailers, tavern licenses, &c. on which the party pays the state for a privilege conceded, not for a proportion of the profits realized; and there is no reason why inanimate corporate bodies should be greater favorites of the state than individual citizens.

The bill provides for the extension of the charters from the first day of April, 1825, when the present charters expire, until the first Wednesday in May, 1835. It allows to each bank the same amount of capital granted by the act of 1814. It may be proper, however, to state, that the committee have had doubts of the propriety of this concession, as in the period of nine years the banks have not complied with the anticipations of the legislature, by availing themselves of the extent of privilege then granted; they have not filled their stock, and the state perhaps ought not to continue a privilege to fill the same at the discretion of the banks, but to now materially abridge their nominal capital. This is, however, respectfully submitted for the consideration of the House.

The bill provides that not more than one-twelfth part of the capital stock actually paid in, shall, at any one time, be invested in the stock of the United States, or of any of the states, &c. This restriction is essential, in order to confine the banks to the purposes for which they were instituted, to wit: The discounting notes, the purchase of bills of exchange, &c. by which the commercial, manufacturing and other interests of the state may be benefitted.

It is also provided that a certain number of the directors of each bank, shall be removed annually, and that no person shall be a director for more than three years out of four. This provision is important; it interferes with the spirit of monopoly, insures an inspection of the affairs of the bank, destroys combinations, and introduces a principle conforming to the leading features of our republican government. It is a proper feature in moneyed corporations; he who has the power to grant a favor to-day, may have to ask one a turn, and may be thus rendered more alive to a spirit of justice.

The bill provides that each bank shall, if required, loan to the state, for a term not exceeding the unexpired term of its charter, five per cent of its actual capital, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. This provision, under certain circumstances may be highly advantageous, as providing certain resources at a reasonable interest.

The committee also report a bill re-chartering the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. This bank was chartered in 1809 for fifteen years. Its charter expires in May next. The provisions of this bill conform to those of the general bill, except as to the time and the consideration for the charter. The bill now reported, proposes to recharter said bank, for a term of twenty years, terminating the first Wednesday in May, 1844, in consideration of which it has been proposed to pay to the state, the sum of 65,000, in cash, or to deliver to the state, that amount of the million loan, which was negotiated for twenty years. Your committee thought the last proposition the most advantageous, as it is highly important that a reduction of the debt of the state should be commenced, in order that the very large amount of interest now paid by the state may be reduced. The terms proposed and incorporated in this bill will pay $65,000 of the principal of the state debt, and will save to the state the interest she now pays on that amount, which, for the term of the charter, would amount at a simple interest of five per cent. to $65,000, or at 6 per cent to $78,000.—So that the prompt redemption of this amount of debt will be to the state, at five per cent equal in principal and interest to $130,000, and at six per cent to $148,000. The bank having tendered these terms and the committee having thought them more advantageous to the state than a tax of a half per cent on the capital stock of said bank, deemed it their duty to frame a bill for the consideration of the House in conformity to the proposition, although it was afterwards stated that the bank would prefer being incorporated in the general bill.

Your committee have thought it proper to lay before the House the preceding information, as it may tend to a more general understanding of the bills presented; and of the banking affairs of the state; as far at least as regards the banks named in the several bills.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having made arrangements to remove to Cincinnati on the first of April next, request all those indebted to them to call and settle their respective accounts, by note or otherwise, on or before that day. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

M. P. Cassilly and Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6.—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

☞ For Commissioners' advertisement of Receipts and Expenditures, see first page.

Congress.—We copy to-day Mr. Randolph's 2d speech against the resolution to send an agent to Greece. Our readers have now before them a view of both sides of the question. In justice to the mover of the resolution, Mr. Webster's second speech ought to be given. He disclaims the intention of interfering, actively, in any manner, in the concerns of Europe, and maintains that nothing calculated to produce unfriendly relations is contained in his proposition. The debate continued daily from the 19th till the 26th ult. without a decision. It has not since been renewed, and the Intelligencer doubts whether it will be again called up. In the course of the debate some very sharp and ill-natured sparring took place between Mr. Bartlet, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Clay. The former, by an imprudent reference to the Presidential question, offended the latter, who retorted with great asperity, and said Mr. Bartlet "can obtain no satisfaction on this floor, let him get it where he *can*!"

On the 28th, Mr. Hemphill's bill to procure surveys, plans, estimates, &c. of roads and canals, was debated. Mr. Archer, of Va. opposed, and Mr. Stewart, of Pa. supported it.

In Senate, on the same day, a bill to authorize the construction of a military road from Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, to English Turn, as auxiliary to the defence of New-Orleans, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Chandler, Jackson, King and Macon.

The resolution respecting Gen. De La Fayette has finally passed both houses.

Great exertions are making in the eastern cities to procure the passage of a law by Congress laying a duty of 10 per cent upon sales at auction. A petition was forwarded from Baltimore, the signatures to which filled a double column 36 feet long! A writer says it was equal to the sea-serpent.

Much dissatisfaction appears to exist in some places, among Governor Shulze's late most ardent supporters, about the distribution he is making of his official favors. He has not offices enough to gratify all who so *disinterestedly* advocated his cause in October last. It seems that in Carlisle, where so much harmony prevailed in the ranks of the party, and where no less than three or four "uniformly democratic" papers united their energies to advance his cause, the Governor has not been able to select a Prothonotary, &c. acceptable to all, and that nothing less than a *mob* has been the result. It appears that the malecontents, on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Helfenstein, assembled in great force, and having procured a gallows and a tar barrel, hung and burnt his excellency in *effigy!* The act is in the highest degree outrageous, and disgraceful to those concerned in it.

As it is evident there are not offices enough to gratify with places all who, by voting right, proved their titles to posts of honor and profit, it behooves the members of the legislature to devise some new mode by which vacancies can be made. It was probably with a view to the accomplishment of this desirable object, that the proposition to remove Hiester's Justices of the Peace, was first moved in the legislature. It was a happy thought.—Hiester's Justices!—why cumber they the ground? But, it may be supposed that, if Governor Hiester's appointments be set aside, there will exist a kind of necessity to set aside Governor Findlay's also. No such thing. Sure Governor Findlay appointed few or no federalists; and in Pennsylvania the legislature may do exactly what they please, without any one's having a right, as one of the members significantly intimated in debate, to call their authority in question.

The "chance of success."—The Harrisburgh Chronicle intimates that the *leading* friends of Calhoun and Crawford have *bargained* to combine their interests to have a ticket formed, at the Harrisburgh convention, next month, of half Calhoun and half Crawford men, who are to vote for the one or the other according to his chance of success. This agrees with the hint in our correspondent's letter of last week. We should think this "half-and-half" nomination will be rather too *weak* to turn the people's heads; but, should it succeed, what an uproar there will be among the ticket brokers, about the "chance of success" in the Presidential election! The din will not be confined to this state; the puffers of the two candidates mentioned, will be obliged, in order to operate upon the electors here, to keep up a monstrous racket about their *chances* in every other state. But why not decide the election by fair lottery at once? As it is to be a matter of *chance*, not of *choice*, where is the use of troubling the people with it at all?

John Binns, in order to get over the charge of federalism, made against his candidate, Mr. Crawford,—a charge which his own mode of electioneering among his party has made important—has asserted that General Jackson wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, advising him to place in his cabinet two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans.—Mr. Monroe, through Mr. Kremer, a democratic member of Congress, has declared the assertion to be absolutely false! Ha Jack!—where was thy *instinct*, thus to place thyself in opposition to the true prince?

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 1, 1824.

Within the last week the committee on banks have reported in favor of continuing the charter of such as have sustained their credit and made application. The terms, however, imposed upon the banks of 1814 are considered hard, whereas the Farmers' & Mechanics' of Philadelphia bank is let off upon such as are much more favorable. This is looked upon as curious, when the committee on banks are mostly country members, and the chairman is from the city of the west.

The committee appointed to inquire what should be done with the Justices appointed by Governor Hiester have also reported. They endeavor to cast obloquy upon the late chief, but do not recommend any measures to be taken in relation to the persons appointed to the Justiceship. It is a poor piece of stuff

Mr Shippen's celebrated resolution about the Declaration of the President's Message in relation to the cause of Liberty in the western hemisphere, has been horribly mangled by the Senate, and sent back to the House *amended*. If Mr. Shippen should exhibit his usual temper when the amendments come under review, there will be some amusement. Members consider it rather as a cut at themselves than at their resolutions, when they are amended, and accordingly Mr. Shippen put himself into a passion on propositions to alter his resolution, no its passage through the House. To accede to alterations made by the Senate would be a more monstrous waiver of the point of honor. But it is a great matter any how. The Legislature have been sitting two months, talking about *Resolutions*.

The appointments made by Gov. Shulze for Cumberland have met a hot reception, as the newspapers will have advised you. The subject most spoken of just now is—who are to fill the departments at Harrisburgh. Some allege that Joel K. Mann is to be Secretary of the Land Office, David Mann Surveyor-General, and Andrew Mann Auditor-General: while on the other hand it is said, that Gab. Hiester, Jr. and Abner Lacock are to have two of these births; and many suppose that Jacob Spangler will be reinstated in his old situation. But of these things there is no certainty. A buzz has been created by the rumor that Peter Christian, the brother-in-law of John Binns, is to be Flour Inspector of Philadelphia.

Appointments by the Governor.

For Armstrong County.

Frederick A Rohrer, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer and q. sessions

Philip Mechling, clerk of the orphans' court, and register and recorder.

Warren County.

Lansing Witmore, prothonotary, clerk of the courts and register and recorder.

Cumberland County.

John P Helfenstein, prothonotary. Jacob Hendel, register and recorder. John Irwin, clerk of the courts.

A convention from 27 out of 31 towns of Rhode Island, has nominated John Quincey Adams for the Presidency.

A caucus of the Maine Legislature has nominated the same candidate.

Negro *Benjamin*, for the murder of Mrs. Overholtzer, of Dauphin county, was to be hung at Harrisburgh, on Wednesday last.

A large public meeting at Harmony, Pa. on the 23d ult. unanimously nominated General Jackson for the Presidency. Christian Buhl, Esq. presided; Maj. Geo. M. Davis, secretary.

The Virginia House of Delegates passed the bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, 100 to 89. The Maryland Legislature has passed a similar bill, but without any appropriation.

The well known *McGregor*, still resides at Poyais, Mexico: has set himself up as a King, and has appointed Counts, Barons and Knights, among his dozen of subjects.—*Nat. Intel.*

"Aid to the Greeks."

Hal, if I tell thee a bit of a lie,
Spit in my face, and call me horse.
Falstaff.

Mr. Printer,—What an unusual excitement appears to pervade all classes of society in relation to that unfortunate and long oppressed people, the Greeks, the offspring, too, of this excitement, has been a profusion of liberal donations, as well of money as of other articles. Feeling, as I do, a sympathy for a people struggling through a host of difficulties, to take their

"place among the nations of the earth,"

and feeling too a gratification at the generous conduct of my countrymen, I must not be insensible to that spirit of liberality that seems to emanate from the lowly habitations of my worthy brethren of the *Strop* and *Razor*, of New York and Greensburgh.

Come, gallant souls, they say, we'll *shave* a week,
To aid the cause of every suffering Greek;
Shears, *Magnum Bonum*, each shall seven times keener be
To *cut* their way for Greece and Liberty.

This laudable example, it is no doubt expected, will be followed by all the *Tonsors* of the realm. The very idea of that land, which was once the seat of arts and science and of virtue, that land which gave birth to Leonidas, it would seem might be sufficient to kindle the fire of enthusiasm in the most cold and flinty bosom: But alas! whilst the cry of the Greek is heard from afar, like that of Peter on the sea, saying "save or I perish," methinks I hear the voice of a Greek of my own land, exclaiming, in tones more discordant to my ear than the raven's croak, in the language of Paul, "*Pay what thou owest.*" From these premises, how irresistable is the conclusion, that Charity beginneth at home! I would not have the world to think that I am one of those who come within the scope of Mr. Clay's idea, of "cold, unfeeling, pence calculating policy, which will never do a noble act, for fear of some remote possible consequence." I think I can say with some truth, that I feel as much for suffering humanity as he does, or my enlightened countryman from Massachusetts, Mr. Webster; and if it be not vanity to say it, as much as my two *tonsorial* brethren, who have so conspicuously devoted their labors. But I say it is necessary to look to consequences, and particularly to possible ones. Hunger, nakedness, and disease vile, are the inevitable consequences of a want of money.—Ergo, give your money to the Greeks, or give it away to whom you will, and these things come of course. Yet if these debtors of mine,

Turks "let me call them,
For they keep me poor,"

if they could feel "another's wo,"—could feel how much they are indebted for my kind offices, in smoothing, by night and by day, their wrinkled, dark and haggard visages—and could feel a disposition to liquidate the debt of gratitude, by letting [illegible] my hands than it were possible for me to throw in my mite to cheer the prospects of the Grecian fund. Then it might be that a fortnight devoted to its increase would be "as nothing lost."

I'd *shave*, yes, for the sake of Greece, e'n to the bone,
And to each blade give keener edge upon a *Turkey hone*;
Each cent received I'd give to check the sufferers' grief,
Although the world should say "'twas but a *barbarous* relief."

But as it is, the policy of Randolph for me. We are in debt nationally and individually, and I may be excused, if I say, it is probable my charitable brethren of *powder* and *pomatum*, are not exceptions from the general rule. It is necessary, therefore, that, in order to be *free* as citizens, and independent as a community, we should owe nothing. "I was delegated to congress," says Mr. R. in the true spirit of national feeling, which has descended to him from such noble ancestry as a Pochahontas, and a Powhatan, "to guard the interest of the U. States." So I, by my profession, am delegated, to guard the interest of my family, and my creditors, which I must and will do—all "unfeeling, pence calculating policy," in relation to charitable volitions, to the contrary notwithstanding. And I may say

In sooth fair Greece, thy cause will soon be gone,
If nought but *Soap* and *Razor* help thee on.

It is a pitiful business—devilish pitiful!! And although, if we had any spare funds, I am constrained to say (not from any selfish motives) that our calls at home are sufficient to swallow them all. Old soldiers, their widows and children—improvements—medals and rewards to meritorious officers and statesmen,—for, to accomplish the last mentioned objects a fund is now wanting. I shall just mention two of those to whom medals "of the first water" ought to be presented, one to Genl. Wise for his patriotic resolution to have the Capitol *illuminated* on the memorable 8th of January last. The other to the indefatigable statesman, General Ogle, for his zeal in the cause of *old maids*, on the "*Bachelor Question.*" Some rewards are due to the various members for their longwinded and witty speeches; their puns and entendres, on the subject—and the very *genteel* way they take to save the public money. These and many other local things take precedence by far in my opinion of foreign objects. And from the consideration of them and other matters, my brother *Tonsors* will excuse me if I do not follow their liberal example—feeling within myself, and wishing them the same congenial thought, that at present *pro bono Græcia* is rather secondary to *pro bono ipsius*.

E. F. Pratt,
Hair Dresser

Done at the Jackson Tonsorial Hall, 2 doors north of Mr. Edward Patchell's, Jackson Bullet-Proof and Element-Defying Hat Factory—a few doors south of Beale's arbitration and delegation Hotel, and patent never-wearing-out brush manufactory, and in full view of the fish market. Those who cannot find the place, will inquire at Alex. Smith's or Peter Shiras', Point Brewery. The 2d day of Feb'y. A. D. 1824; and the year of the world 5824.

The Editors of the Greensburgh Gazette, and N. York papers will give the above an insertion for the benefit of the "*Sinking Fund.*"

Married,

Yesterday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. *James Reed*, of this city, to Miss *Rachel*, daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Reed, of Indiana township.

Correction.—In the marriage published last week, the name of Mr. Jacob Negley, Jr. was by mistake inserted for that of Mr. Daniel Negley.

Died,

On Thursday morning, 29th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with a resignation which testified the hope that was in her, Miss *Margaret Hunter*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hunter, of this city, aged about 19 years.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office.

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers

HAVE

REMOVED

THEIR

COUNTING ROOM

TO THE

Three story Brick Warehouse

OF MR. GEO ANSHUTZ, JR.

In Wood-street, four doors below their old stand.

James W. Biddle and Co.

Feb. 6.—tf

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-streets,
Has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb 6. 4t

Eagle Fire Company.

THE Members of the Eagle Fire Company are requested to meet at George Beale's on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock.

JOHN DARRAGH, Jr. Secretary.

Feb. 6—2t.

A CARD.

JOHN D. DAVIS, sensible of the many obligations he is under to his friends and the public generally, begs leave to tender them his most sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and respectfully informs them that he has connected himself in partnership with Mr. Jacob Hanson, in the Auction & Commission Business, which will be continued, in all its variety, at Davis' old Auction stand, in Front Street, under the firm of

DAVIS & HANSON.

Auction Sales.

By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, Feb. 9th,

At 10 o'clock,

ON A CREDIT OF NINETY DAYS,

THIRTEEN PACKAGES

FRESH & SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Just received from Philadelphia, comprising a very handsome and general assortment, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

And at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware,

Which will be sold without reserve for CASH.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

February 6—1t

☞ Regular Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

On Friday Evening next,

At 6 o'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be sold, a General Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Plated & Queensware,

And Fancy Articles.

Terms at Sale.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

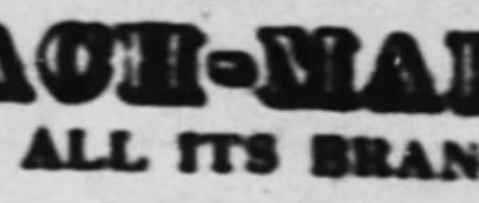
February 6. 2t

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the business of Coach making, is dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned will take notice. Either of the subscribers is entitled to receive debts due to the said firm.

Wm. & R. Lecky,
Neail M'Alwayn.

Feb. 6. 1824 3t



W. & R. LECKY,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue, at the old stand, corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley, to carry on the business of

COACH-MAKING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Stages, Coaches, Carriages, Gigs, Dearborns and Fancy Wagons,

And every other article in their line, will be made and finished in the best and most substantial manner, and at the most reduced prices.

N. B. A JOURNEYMAN, well acquainted with his business, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

W. & R. Lecky.

Feb. 6.—3.

NEAIL M'ALWAYN,

AVAILS himself of the present occasion to inform the public, that he will continue the

COACH-MAKING

BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, at his large and commodious shop on the North side of Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Gigs, Carriages, Fancy Wagons and Stages,

Of every description, made and repaired on the shortest notice, the work will be engaged to be substantial and permanent; and any work executed at his shop shall be second to none in the place. Terms will be liberal and accommodating. Prices from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the usual charges.

Harness-Making

Of every description, promptly and neatly executed.

February 6. 3t

One Dollar Reward.

RANAWAY from Hempfield Mills on the morning of the 25th inst. LUCY, a female slave, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Weigley, Esq. deceased. She is a mixture of the Indian and Negro, resembles a dark copper coloured squaw, and is an idiot. All persons are particularly requested not to harbor said slave, as the law will be rigidly enforced.

Samuel Cooper, Adm.

Hempfield Mills, Westmoreland county,
January 30, 1824.

NOTICE

A NUMBER of Boxes of HOLLOW WARE were stored with the subscriber, in the name of J. Kincaid as owner, a considerable time past. Notice is hereby given, that unless the owner shall call and pay off the storage and the expense of this advertisement, the above Ware, or as much thereof as will satisfy said expenses, will be exposed to sale at auction, in one month from the date of this notice.

[illegible]

Feb. 6. 3t

fits of the several banks, and this, owing to the difference of management and other contingencies; your committee, with a view to insure an equivalent to the state for the chartered privileges conceded, such as the right of circulating bank notes and bills of credit, the exemption of the personal estates of stockholders or partners in any bank, from liability, have deemed it proper to frame a bill so as to secure to the state an unvarying return for an unvarying privilege, and therefore the bill requires a semi-annual payment of one-fourth of one per cent on the capital stock of each bank, actually paid in. This tax of one-half per cent per annum, gives to the state but a small fraction over a tax of 8 per cent on a 6 per cent dividend, but the revenue which will be produced will be more certain. It refers to the amount of privilege granted, and it is in unison with the principles of the tax on retailers, tavern licenses, &c. on which the party pays the state for a privilege conceded, not for a proportion of the profits realized; and there is no reason why insensate corporate bodies should be greater favorites of the state than individual citizens.

The bill provides for the extension of the charters from the first day of April, 1825, when the present charters expire, until the first Wednesday in May, 1835. It allows to each bank the same amount of capital granted by the act of 1814. It may be proper, however, to state, that the committee have had doubts of the propriety of this concession, as in the period of nine years the banks have not complied with the anticipations of the legislature, by availing themselves of the extent of privilege then granted; they have not filled their stock, and the state perhaps ought not to continue a privilege to fill the same at the discretion of the banks, but to now materially abridge their nominal capital. This is, however, respectfully submitted for the consideration of the House.

The bill provides that not more than one-twelfth part of the capital stock actually paid in, shall, at any one time, be invested in the stock of the United States, or of any of the states, &c. This restriction is essential, in order to confine the banks to the purposes for which they were instituted, to wit: The discounting notes, the purchase of bills of exchange, &c. by which the commercial, manufacturing and other interests of the state may be benefitted.

It is also provided that a certain number of the directors of each bank, shall be removed annually, and that no person shall be a director for more than three years out of four. This provision is important; it interferes with the spirit of monopoly, insures an inspection of the affairs of the bank, destroys combinations, and introduces a principle conforming to the leading features of our republican government. It is a proper feature in moneyed corporations; he who has the power to grant a favor to-day, may have to ask one in turn, and may be thus rendered more alive to a spirit of justice.

The bill provides that each bank shall, if required, loan to the state, for a term not exceeding the unexpired term of its charter, five per cent of its actual capital, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. This provision, under certain circumstances may be highly advantageous, as providing certain resources at a reasonable interest.

The committee also report a bill rechartering the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. This bank was chartered in 1809 for fifteen years. Its charter expires in May next. The provisions of this bill conform to those of the general bill, except as to the time and the consideration for the charter. The bill now reported, proposes to recharter said bank, for a term of twenty years, terminating the first Wednesday in May, 1844, in consideration of which it has been proposed to pay to the state, the sum of 65,000, in cash, or to deliver to the state, that amount of the million loan, which was negotiated for twenty years. Your committee thought the last proposition the most advantageous, as it is highly important that a reduction of the debt of the state should be commenced, in order that the very large amount of interest now paid by the state may be reduced. The terms proposed and incorporated in this bill will pay $65,000 of the principal of the state debt, and will save to the state the interest she now pays on that amount, which, for the term of the charter, would amount at a simple interest of five per cent. to $65,000, or at 6 per cent to $78,000:—So that the prompt redemption of this amount of debt will be to the state, at five per cent equal in principal and interest to $130,000, and at six per cent to $148,000. The bank having tendered these terms and the committee having thought them more advantageous to the state than a tax of a half per cent on the capital stock of said bank, deemed it their duty to frame a bill for the consideration of the House in conformity to the proposition, although it was afterwards stated that the bank would prefer being incorporated in the general bill.

Your committee have thought it proper to lay before the House the preceding information, as it may tend to a more general understanding of the bills presented; and of the banking affairs of the state; as far at least as regards the banks named in the several bills.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having made arrangements to remove to Cincinnati on the first of April next, request all those indebted to them to call and settle their respective accounts, by note or otherwise, on or before that day. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

M. P. Cassilly and Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6. 3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1824.

☞ For Commissioners' advertisement of Receipts and Expenditures, see first page.

Congress.—We copy to-day Mr. Randolph's 2d speech against the resolution to send an agent to Greece. Our readers have now before them a view of both sides of the question. In justice to the mover of the resolution, Mr. Webster's second speech ought to be given. He disclaims the intention of interfering, actively, in any manner, in the concerns of Europe, and maintains that nothing calculated to produce unfriendly relations is contained in his proposition. The debate continued daily from the 19th till the 26th ult. without a decision. It has not since been renewed, and the Intelligencer doubts whether it will be again called up. In the course of the debate some very sharp and ill-natured sparring took place between Mr. Bartlet, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Clay. The former, by an imprudent reference to the Presidential question, offended the latter, who retorted with great asperity, and said Mr. Bartlet "can obtain no satisfaction on this floor, let him get it where he *can*!"

On the 28th, Mr. Hemphill's bill to procure surveys, plans, estimates, &c. of roads and canals, was debated. Mr. Archer, of Va. opposed, and Mr. Stewart, of Pa. supported it.

In Senate, on the same day, a bill to authorize the construction of a military road from Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, to English Turn, as auxiliary to the defence of New-Orleans, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Chandler, Jackson, King and Macon.

The resolution respecting Gen. De La Fayette has finally passed both houses.

Great exertions are making in the eastern cities to procure the passage of a law by Congress laying a duty of 10 per cent upon sales at auction. A petition was forwarded from Baltimore, the signatures to which filled a double column 36 feet long! A writer says it was equal to the sea-serpent.

Much dissatisfaction appears to exist in some places, among Governor Shulze's late most ardent supporters, about the distribution he is making of his official favors. He has not offices enough to gratify all who so *disinterestedly* advocated his cause in October last. It seems that in Carlisle, where so much harmony prevailed in the ranks of the party, and where no less than three or four "uniformly democratic" papers united their energies to advance his cause, the Governor has not been able to select a Prothonotary, &c. acceptable to all, and that nothing less than a *mob* has been the result. It appears that the malecontents, on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Helfenstein, assembled in great force, and having procured a gallows and a tar barrel, hung and burnt his excellency in *effigy!* The act is in the highest degree outrageous, and disgraceful to those concerned in it.

As it is evident there are not offices enough to gratify with places all who, by voting right, proved their titles to posts of honor and profit, it behooves the members of the legislature to devise some new mode by which vacancies can be made. It was probably with a view to the accomplishment of this desirable object, that the proposition to remove Hiester's Justices of the Peace, was first moved in the legislature. It was a happy thought.—Hiester's Justices!—why cumber they the ground? But, it may be supposed that, if Governor Hiester's appointments be set aside, there will exist a kind of necessity to set aside Governor Findlay's also. No such thing. Sure Governor Findlay appointed few or no federalists; and in Pennsylvania the legislature may do exactly what they please, without any one's having a right, as one of the members significantly intimated in debate, to call their authority in question.

The "chance of success."—The Harrisburgh Chronicle intimates that the *leading* friends of Calhoun and Crawford have *bargained* to combine their interests to have a ticket formed, at the Harrisburgh convention, next month, of half Calhoun and half Crawford men, who are to vote for the one or the other according to his chance of success. This agrees with the hint in our correspondent's letter of last week. We should think this "half-and-half" nomination will be rather too *weak* to turn the people's heads; but, should it succeed, what an uproar there will be among the ticket brokers, about the "chance of success" in the Presidential election! The din will not be confined to this state; the puffers of the two candidates mentioned, will be obliged, in order to operate upon the electors here, to keep up a monstrous racket about their *chances* in every other state. But why not decide the election by fair lottery at once? As it is to be a matter of *chance*, not of *choice*, where is the use of troubling the people with it at all?

John Binns, in order to get over the charge of federalism, made against his candidate, Mr. Crawford,—a charge which his own mode of electioneering among his party has made important—has asserted that General Jackson wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, advising him to place in his cabinet two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans. —Mr. Monroe, through Mr. Kremer, a democratic member of Congress, has declared the assertion to be absolutely false! Ha, Jack!—where was thy *instinct*, thus to place thyself in opposition to the true prince?

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 1, 1824.

Within the last week the committe on banks have reported in favor of continuing the charter of such as have sustained their credit, and made application. The terms, however, imposed upon the banks of 1814 are considred hard, whereas the Farmers' & Mechanics' of Philadelphia bank is let off upon such as are much more favorable. This is looked upon as curious, when the committee on banks are mostly country members, and the chairman is from the city of the west.

The committee appointed to inquire what should be done with the Justices appointed by Governor Hiester have also reported. They endeavor to cast obloquy upon the late chief, but do not recommend any measures to be taken in relation to the persons appointed to the Justiceship. It is a poor piece of stuff

Mr Shippen's celebrated resolution about the Declaration of the President's Message in relation to the cause of Liberty in the western hemisphere, has been horribly mangled by the Senate, and sent back to the House *amended*. If Mr. Shippen should exhibit his usual temper when the amendments come under review, there will be some amusement. Members consider it rather as a cut at themselves than at their resolutions, when they are amended, and accordingly Mr. Shippen put himself into a passion on propositions to alter his resolution, no its passage through the House. To accede to alterations made by the Senate would be a more monstrous waiver of the point of honor. But it is a great matter any how. The Legislature have been sitting two months, talking about *Resolutions*.

The appointments made by Gov. Shulze for Cumberland have met a hot reception, as the newspapers will have advised you. The subject most spoken of just now is—who are to fill the departments at Harrisburgh. Some allege that Joel K. Mann is to be Secretary of the Land Office, David Mann Surveyor-General, and Andrew Mann Auditor-General: while on the other hand it is said, that Gab. Hiester, Jr. and Abner Lacock are to have two of these births; and many suppose that Jacob Spangler will be reinstated in his old situation. But of these things there is no certainty. A buzz has been created by the rumor that Peter Christian, the brother-in-law of John Binns, is to be Flour Inspector of Philadelphia.

Appointments by the Governor.

For Armstrong County.

Frederick A Rohrer, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer and q. sessions Philip Mechling, clerk of the orphans' court, and register and recorder.

Warren County.

Lansing Witmore, prothonotary, clerk of the courts and register and recorder.

Cumberland County.

John P Helfenstein, prothonotary. Jacob Hendel, register and recorder. John Irwin, clerk of the courts.

A convention from 27 out of 31 towns of Rhode Island, has nominated John Quincey Adams for the Presidency.

A caucus of the Maine Legislature has nominated the same candidate.

Negro *Benjamin*, for the murder of Mrs. Overholtzer, of Dauphin county, was to be hung at Harrisburgh, on Wednesday last.

A large public meeting at Harmony, Pa. on the 23d ult. unanimously nominated General Jackson for the Presidency. Christian Buhl, Esq. presided; Maj. Geo. M. Davis, secretary.

The Virginia House of Delegates passed the bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, 100 to 89. The Maryland Legislature has passed a similar bill, but without any appropriation.

The well known *McGregor*, still resides at Povais, Mexico: has set himself up as a King, and has appointed Counts, Barons and Knights, among his dozen of subjects.—*Nat. Intel.*

"Aid to the Greeks."

> Hal, if I tell thee a bit of a lie,
> Spit in my face, and call me horse.
>
> *Falstaff.*

Mr Printer,—What an unusual excitement appears to pervade all classes of society in relation to that unfortunate and long oppressed people, the Greeks, the offspring, too, of this excitement, has been a profusion of liberal donations, as well of money as of other articles. Feeling, as I do, a sympathy for a people struggling through a host of difficulties, to take their

> "place among the nations of the earth,"

and feeling too a gratification at the generous conduct of my countrymen, I must not be insensible to that spirit of liberality that seems to emanate from the lowly habitations of my worthy brethren of the *Strop* and *Razor*, of New York and Greensburgh.

> Come, gallant souls, they say, we'll *shave a week*,
> To aid the cause of every suffering Greek;
> *Shears, Magnum Bonum*, each shall seven times keener be
> To *cut* their way for Greece and Liberty.

This laudable example, it is no doubt expected, will be followed by all the *Tonsors* of the realm. The very idea of that land, which was once the seat of arts and science and of virtue, that land which gave birth to Leonidas, it would seem might be sufficient to kindle the fire of enthusiasm in the most cold and flinty bosom: But alas! whilst the cry of the Greek is heard from afar, like that of Peter on the sea, saying "save or I perish," methinks I hear the voice of a Greek of my own land, exclaiming, in tones more discordant to my ear than the raven's croak, in the language of Paul, "*Pay what thou owest.*" From these premises, how irresistable is the conclusion, that Charity begins at home! I would not have the world to think that I am one of those who come within the scope of Mr. Clay's idea, of "cold, unfeeling, pence calculating policy, which will never do a noble act, for fear of some remote possible consequence." I think I can say with some truth, that I feel as much for suffering humanity as he does, or my enlightened countryman from Massachusetts, Mr. Webster; and if it be not vanity to say it, as much as my two *tonsorial* brethren, who have so conspicuously devoted their labors. But I say it is necessary to look to consequences, and particularly to possible ones Hunger, nakedness, and *durance vile* are the inevitable consequences of a want of money—Ergo, give your money to the Greeks, or give it away to whom you will, and those things come of course. Yet if those debtors of mine,

> Turks "let me call them,
> For they keep me poor,"

if they could feel "another's wo,"—could feel how much they are indebted for my kind offices, in smoothing, by night and by day, their wrinkled, dark and hagard visages—and could feel a disposition to liquidate the debt of gratitude, by letting blear-eyed mammon shine upon my board, then it were possible for me to throw in my mite to cheer the prospects of the Grecian fund. Then it might be that a fortnight devoted to its increase would be "as nothing lost."

> I'd *shave*, yes, for the sake of Greece, e'n to the bone,
> And to each blade give keener edge upon a *Turkey* hone;
> Each cent received I'd give to check the sufferers' grief,
> Although the world should say "'twas but a *barberous* relief."

But as it is, the policy of Randolph for me. We are in debt nationally and individually, and I may be excused, if I say, it is probable my charitable brethren of *powder* and *pomatum*, are not exceptions from the general rule. It is necessary, therefore, that, in order to be *free* as citizens, and independent as a community, we should owe nothing. "I was delegated to congress," says Mr. R. in the true spirit of national feeling, which has descended to him from such noble ancestry as a Pochahontas, and a Powhatan, "to guard the interest of the U. States." So I, by my profession, am delegated, to guard the interest of my family, and my creditors, which I must and will do—all "unfeeling, pence calculating policy," in relation to charitable volitions, to the contrary notwithstanding. And I may say

> In sooth fair Greece, thy cause will soon be gone,
> If nought but *Soap* and *Razor* help thee on.

It is a pitiful business—devilish pitiful!!! And although, if we had any spare funds, I am constrained to say (not from any selfish motives) that our calls at home are sufficient to swallow them all. Old soldiers, their widows and children—improvements—medals and rewards to meritorious officers and statesmen,—for, to accomplish the last mentioned objects a fund is now wanting. I shall just mention two of those to whom medals "of the first water" ought to be presented, one to Genl. Wise for his patriotic resolution to have the Capitol *illuminated* on the memorable 8th of January last. The other to the indefatigable statesman, General Ogle, for his zeal in the cause of *old maids*, on the "Bachelor Question." Some rewards are due to the various members for their longwinded and witty speeches; their puns and entendres, on the subject—and the very *genteel* way they take to save the public money. These and many other local things take precedence by far in my opinion of foreign objects. And from the consideration of them and other matters, my brother *Tonsors* will excuse me if I do not follow their liberal example—feeling within myself, and wishing them the same congenial thought, that at present *pro bono Graciæ* is rather secondary to *pro bono ipsius*.

E. F. Pratt,

Hair Dresser

Done at the Jackson Tonsorial Hall, 2 doors north of Mr. Edward Patchell's, Jackson Bullet-Proof and Element-Defying Hat Factory—a few doors south of Beale's arbitration and delegation Hotel, and patent never-wearing-out brush manufactory, and in full view of the fish market. Those who cannot find the place, will inquire at Alex. Smith's or Peter Shiras', Point Brewery. The 2d day of Feb'y. A. D. 1824, and the year of the world 5824.

The Editors of the Greensburgh Gazette, and N. York papers will give the above an insertion for the benefit of the "*Sinking Fund*"

Married,

Yesterday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. *James Reed*, of this city, to Miss *Rachel*, daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Reed, of Indiana township.

Correction.—In the marriage published last week, the name of Mr. Jacob Negley, Jr. was by mistake inserted for that of Mr. Daniel Negley.

Died,

On Thursday morning, 29th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with a resignation which testified the hope that was in her, Miss *Margaret Hunter*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hunter, of this city, aged about 19 years.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office.

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians*, &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers

HAVE

REMOVED

THEIR

COUNTING ROOM

TO THE

Three story Brick Warehouse

OF MR. GEO ANSHUTZ, JR.

In Wood-street, four doors below their old stand.

James W. Biddle and Co.

Feb. 6.—tf

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth streets,

Has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3 4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece

Feb. 6. 4t

Eagle Fire Company.

THE Members of the Eagle Fire Company are requested to meet at George Beale's on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock.

JOHN DARRAGH, Jr. *Secretary.*

Feb. 6.—It

A CARD.

JOHN D. DAVIS, sensible of the many obligations he is under to his friends and the public generally, begs leave to tender them his most sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and respectfully informs them that he has connected himself in partnership with Mr. Jacob Hanson, in the Auction & Commission Business, which will be continued, in all its variety, at Davis' old Auction stand, in Front Street, under the firm of

DAVIS & HANSON.

Auction Sales.

By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, Feb. 9th,

At 10 o'clock,

ON A CREDIT OF NINETY DAYS,

THIRTEEN PACKAGES

FRESH & SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Just received from Philadelphia, comprising a very handsome and general assortment, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

And at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware,

Which will be sold without reserve for CASH.

Davis & Hanson,

Auctioneers.

February 6—1t

☞ Regular Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY

On Friday Evening next,

At 6 o'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be sold, a General Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery Plated & Queensware,

And Fancy Articles.

Terms at Sale.

Davis & Hanson,

Auctioneers.

February 6. 2t

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the business of Coach making, is dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned will take notice. Either of the subscribers is entitled to receive debts due to the said firm.

Wm. & R. Lecky,
Neail M'Alwayn.

Feb. 6, 1824 3.

W. & R. LECKY,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue, at the old stand, corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley, to carry on the business of

COACH-MAKING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Stages, Coaches, Carriages, Gigs, Dearborns and Fancy Wagons,

And every other article in their line, will be made and finished in the best and most substantial manner, and at the most reduced prices.

N. B. A JOURNEYMAN, well acquainted with his business, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

W. & R. Lecky.

Feb. 6.—3.

NEAIL M'ALWAYN,

AVAILS himself of the present occasion to inform the public, that he will continue the

COACH-MAKING

BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, at his large and commodious shop on the North side of Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Gigs, Carriages, Fancy Wagons and Stages,

Of every description, made and repaired on the shortest notice, the work will be engaged to be substantial and permanent; and any work executed at his shop shall be second to none in the place. Terms will be liberal and accommodating. Prices from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the usual charges.

Harness-Making

Of every description, promptly and neatly executed.

February 6. 3t

One Dollar Reward.

RANAWAY from Hempfield Mills on the morning of the 25th inst. LUCY, a female slave, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Weigley, Esq. deceased. She is a mixture of the Indian and Negro, resembles a dark copper colored squaw, and is an idiot. All persons are particularly requested not to harbor said slave, as the law will be rigidly enforced.

Samuel Cooper, Adm.

Hempfield Mills, Westmoreland county,
January 30, 1824.

NOTICE

A NUMBER of Boxes of HOLLOW WARE were stored with the subscriber, in the name of J. Nicolls as owner, a considerable time past. Notice is hereby given, that unless the owner shall call and pay off the storage and the expence of this advertisement, the above Ware, or as much thereof as will satisfy said expenses, will be exposed to sale at auction, in one month from the date of this notice.

E. Betts,

Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 6. 4t

[illegible]

THE PILOT.

We have just finished the 'Pilot, or a tale of the Sea,' the new work by the author of 'The Pioneers.'—Of the story, especially the love story, we have not a word to say—because, in our opinion, it is not worth a word—But his characters are drawn with a masterly hand. His ocean scenery cannot be too much praised, and the naval incidents are well sketched. Tom Coffin or Long Tom, the Natty Bumpo of the ocean, is truly admirable. No character in Waverley is better conceived or more ably sustained. We like Capt. Manual more and more as we become acquainted with him. Capt. Borroughcliffe, is, if possible, a still better picture. The death of Beltrage would have been more to our liking if he had mentioned 'The old woman,' once or twice less often. The rascal Dillon meets fate far too good for him. We can't think it was fair to kill the kind hearted, passionate, but loyal Howard; but perhaps it was justly thought that death would be less painful than the issue of the conflict. The wreck of the Ariel is perfect, and evidently taken from the wreck of the Albion. Griffith did not make so favorable an impression on our minds—though a fine fellow, as Barnstable. The escape from the line of battle ship, the contest with the 32 gun frigate, and the whole scene connected with it, strike us as just, natural, and of very superior conception. But what —— the Frigate was doing among the rocks and shoals where we first found her, is more than we can divine. Could not the Ariel have brought off the Pilot? If the ship had been lost some folks would have incurred a terrible responsibility. But the Pilot—the 'Pilot!' the mysterious Pilot! The reader ought, (and is presumed) to be acquainted with the daring exploits of Paul Jones before he meets him on this voyage; for here he rather gives us some slight flashes of his masterly spirit, then displays it in its consuming blaze. He shrinks back rather too much and is affectedly retiring, when it must be apparent, even to the lubberly cook, that he is no mean figure.

On the whole, from once rapidly reading over the work, we find ourselves intimately acquainted with a great number of persons of different characters. They all stand forth prominently, before us, as real personages. We feel acquainted with them and are anxious to know what became of them all. We cannot pay a higher compliment to the book, nor were we aware, how strong and distinct an impression the several characters had made on our minds.—*Village Record.*

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Kentucky for the relief of Matthew Harper—"a cripple with TWENTY children." The bill *allows* him "to retail spirits *without* a license."

A Libel Case.—The Editor of the Galaxy was fined at Boston, in $100, and bound over to keep the peace for one year with two sureties in $500 each, for a libel on the Russian Consul. Mr. Buckingham has appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court against the decision.

Extract from Washington.

"Clay and Randolph had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern Ishmaelite was yesterday, for the first time, thrust into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whistled from the string.—But the western rifle was promptly levelled, and (thin as was the mark,) the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter in a large drab surtout, with a huge cap to his elbows, and a flat Missouri fur cape—from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, depends conspicuously behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, warmed at the bottom with large flannel socks that project three or four inches above the tops of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all *unique;*—as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab in the Tontine Coffee House. The moment he rises, the hum that ordinarily prevails through the House, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday*, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing *of four numbers only!*

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$2080	12 prizes	of	$100
5	of	1000	612	of	10
6	of	200	3264	of	5

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,

IN THE

Wholesale

DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

ADAMS & HUTCHISON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFFEE, in hogsh.
Do do do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
Do do do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,

in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

Just Received & For Sale,

45	Bags	Prime Coffee,
20	Cwt.	" Codfish,
10	Bbls	Tanners' Oil,
6	"	Baltimore Copperas,
5	"	Lamp Black,
3	Kegs	Verdigris, ground in oil,
2	Casks	Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign

WINES,

SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1800000

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers,

1400 BARRELS
OF
Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—6t.

⁂ The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16	cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14	
1 do.	do.	12	
3 do.	on brick wall,	8	
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do.	do.	4	
Prices when the materials are found by the employer			
3 Coats, on lath,		8	cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6	
1 do	do.	5	
3 do.	on brick wall,	6	
2 do.	do.	4	
1 do.	do.	2	
Hanging paper,		12½	cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25	
Whitewashing,		37½	cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Perry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Hem
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June [illegible]

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST [illegible] informs his friends and the public [illegible] Wood street, [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] according to promise.

N. B. A [illegible] wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

AND

THE BOOKSELLING

AND

STATIONARY BUSINESS,

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A general assortment of
India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parimet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient
Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan.

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

---

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October [illegible]

[illegible],

Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorised to sell the well known

Anti Billious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our price of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

DIVIDEND.

THE MANAGERS of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association* have this day declared a Dividend of *five per cent* on the Capital Stock of the Association, for the last six months,—which will be placed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association, within twenty days.

By order of the Board of Managers.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1824.—[Jan. 23—3t.]

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

THIRTY BARRELS

Prime Quality

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Jan. 23—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Chadwick*, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for immediate settlement.

Thomas Chadwick, } *Acting*
Robert Cunliff. } *Ex'rs.*

Pitt Township, Jan. 23—3t

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls* by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

WM. H. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Fourth, beween Market and Wood Streets.

Jan. 23—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott. }

Jan, 9. 1824—6t

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Cole,
Oil-Cloth Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Offer for Sale

AN INVOICE OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
	SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,
Geneva Window-Glass,
SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture,
Alabama
COTTON,
Manufactured Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

SPANISH HIDES, &c.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.

ALSO,

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824—4t

Miscellany.

THE PILOT.

We have just finished the 'Pilot, or a tale of the Sea,' the new work by the author of 'The Pioneers.'—Of the story, especially the love story, we have not a word to say—because, in our opinion, it is not worth a word—But his characters are drawn with a masterly hand. His ocean scenery cannot be too much praised, and the naval incidents are well sketched. Tom Coffin or Long Tom, the Natty Bumpo of the ocean, is truly admirable. No character in Waverley is better conceived or more ably sustained. We like Capt. Manual more and more as we become acquainted with him. Capt. Borroughcliffe, is, if possible, a still better picture. The death of Boltrope would have been more to our liking if he had mentioned 'The old woman,' once or twice less often. The rascal Dillon met a fate far too good for him. We can't think it was fair to kill the kind hearted, passionate, but loyal Howard; but perhaps it was justly thought that death would be less painful than the issue of the conflict. The wreck of the Ariel is perfect, and evidently taken from the wreck of the Albion. Griffith did not make so favorable an impression on our minds—though a fine fellow, as Barnstable. The escape from the line of battle ship, the contest with the 32 gun frigate, and the whole scene connected with it, strike us as just, natural, and of very superior conception. But what —— the Frigate was doing among the rocks and shoals where we first found her, is more than we can divine. Could not the Ariel have brought off the Pilot? If the ship had been lost some folks would have incurred a terrible responsibility. But the Pilot—the 'Pilot!' the mysterious Pilot! The reader ought, (and is presumed) to be acquainted with the daring exploits of Paul Jones before he meets him on this voyage; for here he rather gives us some slight flashes of his masterly spirit, then displays it in its consuming blaze. He shrinks back rather too much and is affectedly retiring, when it must be apparent, even to the lubberly cook, that he is no mean figure.

On the whole, from once rapidly reading over the work, we find ourselves intimately acquainted with a great number of persons of different characters. They all stand forth prominently, before us, as real personages. We feel acquainted with them and are anxious to know what became of them all. We cannot pay a higher compliment to the book, nor were we aware, how strong and distinct an impression the several characters had made on our minds.—*Village Record.*

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Kentucky for the relief of Matthew Harper—"a cripple with TWENTY children." The bill *allows* him "to retail spirits *without* a license."

A Libel Case.—The Editor of the Galaxy was fined at Boston, in $100, and bound over to keep the peace for one year with two sureties in $500 each, for a libel on the Russian Consul. Mr. Buckingham has appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court against the decision.

Extract from Washington.

"Clay and Randolph had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern Ishmaelite was yesterday, for the first time, thrust into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whistled from the string.—But the western rifle was promptly levelled, and (thin as was the mark,) the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter in a large drab surtout, with a huge cap to his elbows, and a flat Missouri fur cape—from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, depends conspicuously behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, warmed at the bottom with large flannel socks that project three or four inches above the tops of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all *unique;*—as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab in the Tontine Coffee House. The moment he rises, the hum that ordinarily prevails through the House, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday*, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$2080	12 prizes	of	$100
5	of	1000	612	of	10
6	of	200	3264	of	5

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,

IN THE

Wholesale

DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9. tf

ADAMS & HUTCHISON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,
Do do do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
Do do do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,

in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels

PRIME NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store.

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,

LINSEED OIL,

By the Barrel,

American and Foreign WINES,

SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1300000

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,

CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers.

1400 BARRELS

OF

Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

∴ The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,			16 cts. per yd
2 do.		do.	14
1 do.		do.	12
3 do.		on brick wall,	8
2 do.		do.	6
1 do.		do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer			
3 Coats, on lath,			8 cts. per yd
2 do.		do.	6
1 do		do.	5
3 do.		on brick wall,	6
2 do.		do.	4
1 do.		do.	2
Hanging paper,			12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,			25
Whitewashing,			37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the above line, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, in Wood street, where he solicits those inclined to purchase, especially his former customers, to call and examine his work; which, he pledges himself, is not exceeded by any in point of workmanship, ease to the rider, safety for the horse, utility and durability. Horses will be carefully fitted, and orders executed according to promise.

N. B. A young man wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—3t

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING

AND

STATIONARY BUSINESS,

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand,

N. W Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,

In Market Street, near Fourth,

A general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartanand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

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Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tjyM11

R. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorised to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy

September 5, 1823—tf

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our price of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

DIVIDEND.

THE MANAGERS of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association* have this day declared a Dividend of *five per cent* on the Capital Stock of the Association, for the last six months.—which will be placed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association, within twenty days.

By order of the Board of Managers.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1824.—[Jan. 23—3t.]

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

THIRTY BARRELS

Prime Quality

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Jan. 23—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Chadwick*, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for immediate settlement.

Thomas Chadwick, } *Acting*
Robert Cunliff. } *Ex'rs.*

Pitt Township, Jan. 23—3t

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls* by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

WM. H. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Fourth, beween Market and Wood Streets.

Jan. 23—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott. }

Jan, 9 1824—6t

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Cole,
Oil-Cloth Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Offer for Sale

AN INVOICE OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE,
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
	SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,

Geneva Window-Glass,

SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture,

Alabama

COTTON,

Manufactured Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

SPANISH HIDES, &c.

Nicholas Griffith.

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides

ALSO,

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t